

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"



Today's Weather

It will be fair, with northwesterly moderate winds. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

	Overnight		Daytime	
	Low	High	Low	High
Amman	19	31	24	37
Aqaba	24	37	24	37
Deserts	18	35	24	37
Jordan Valley	25	37	24	37

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 29, Aqaba 35. Humidity readings: Amman 28 per cent, Aqaba 22 per cent.

Sadat to continue crackdown

CAIRO, Sept. 14 (R) — Egyptian President Anwar Sadat announced tonight that he would follow up this month's crackdown on religious and political critics with new measures to stamp out all forms of indiscipline. "Lack of discipline in any shape or form, in the streets, in the government, in the universities, in the secondary school, in factories... this all has ended," he said in a two-and-a-half hour televised speech. He gave no details of the measures, which he said were to save the country's youth from being misled by religious extremists and political opportunists.

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Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

British church delegation meets with Crown Prince

AMMAN, Sept. 14 (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan the Regent today met with the visiting delegation representing the British Council of Churches. They discussed the present situation in the Middle East, with particular reference to Israeli practices in the occupied Arab territories. Crown Prince Hassan briefed the British delegation on the Arab's expectations from a European initiative on the Arab-Israeli conflict, stressing that a just and lasting peace could only come in the wake of the Palestinian people's exercising their right in national self-determination. The meeting was also attended by Bishop Elia Khoury, head of the Anglican community in Jordan.

Electorate takes turn to Labour in Oslo elections

OSLO, Sept. 14 (R) — Early returns showed a powerful swing against Norway's Labour government in general elections today. As the polls closed, first computer predictions showed a swing of 7.2 per cent to the opposition Conservative Party, led by economist Kaare Willoch, which opened up the possibility of a coalition majority against the Labour Party of Gro Harlem Brundtland, Norway's first woman prime minister.

Collective leave silences Israel's television, radio

TEL AVIV, Sept. 14 (A.P.) — Israel's state radio and television networks were silenced except for news bulletins today as 6,000 government telecommunications technicians went on a three-day "collective vacation" to press money demands. The communications ministry called the action a wildcat strike and threatened to dock the employees' pay. The workers claim the government is refusing to pay them salary hikes promised in 1979 in return for increased productivity. The ministry says part of the increases have been paid but others are still being negotiated.

17-year-old jailed for shooting blanks at Queen Elizabeth

LONDON, Sept. 14 (R) — A 17-year-old Briton was jailed for five years today for firing blank shots near Queen Elizabeth at a ceremony in London. Marcus Sarjeant was sentenced under the 1942 Treason Act after admitting firing an imitation revolver to try to alarm the Queen. He appeared to be obsessed by political assassinations, the prosecutor, Sir Michael Havers, said at the trial today. Sarjeant kept newspaper cuttings of political killings from around the world and had shown "considerable interest" in the shooting of President Reagan in Washington to March, Sir Michael said. He fired the blanks on June 13 as the Queen rode past him on horseback during the "Trooping the Colour" ceremony, an annual military event. He was seized by one of the soldiers lining the route. The Queen was not harmed.

Rafsanjani leaves for North Korea

LONDON, Sept. 14 (R) — The speaker of the Iranian Majlis (parliament), Hojatolislam Hashemi Rafsanjani, left last night on a visit to North Korea, Tehran Radio said today. His delegation included Defence Minister Seyyed Musa Namjoo and two Majlis members, the radio, monitored by Reuters, said.

Hassan receives deported leaders



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, confers with three Palestinian deportees from occupied West Bank. From right to left:

AMMAN, Sept. 14 (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, has called for further efforts to preserve the Arab identity and for national cohesion and a stronger Arab solidarity to cope with all the eventualities in the Arab World and to confront the Zionist design aimed at dominating the entire Middle East region.

During his meeting this morning with Hebron Mayor Fahd Al Qawasmii, Halhoul Mayor Mohammad Milhem, and Hebron Chief Qadi Sheikh Rajab Al Tamini, who were deported by the Israeli authorities and not allowed to return home despite the U.N. General Assembly and Security Council resolutions, Crown Prince Hassan reviewed the latest developments of the situation in the Middle East in light of the Israeli prime minister's visit to the United States and the ensuing joint security agreement between Israel

Halhoul Mayor Mohammad Milhem, Hebron Chief Qadi Rajab Al Tamini, and Hebron Mayor Fahd Al Qawasmii (Petra photo)

and the United States.

The three deportees praised Jordan's consistent stand represented in the call for Israel's full withdrawal from the occupied Arab areas and safeguarding the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, foremost their right to self-determination and the establishment of their independent state on the Palestinian soil.

They also praised the efforts of His Majesty King Hussein and Crown Prince Hassan in defending these rights on all international platforms and meetings.

The meeting between Crown Prince Hassan and the three Palestinian leaders came before their departure for Romania on the first leg of a tour of several European countries to explain their case and the difficult circumstances the Arab residents in the occupied areas are living through.

Khomeini wanted alive, not dead

LONDON, Sept. 14 (R) — Iran's left-wing Mujahedeen guerrilla leader, Masoud Rajavi, has told Iranian the life of spiritual leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini has been spared so that he can be tried for his role in Iran's current bloodshed.

Mr. Rajavi, exiled in Paris, said in a statement to Reuters that "all national and popular forces" had been urged to join the national council of resistance that he has established with ousted president Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr.

He called on the army and clergy to join the resistance to overthrow Ayatollah Khomeini's government and praised members of the armed forces who he said were already "deeply involved" in

resistance operations in Iran. The reason Khomeini has been spared from the action of the resistance up to now is the necessity for his just trial in a court formed from 36 million people in front of television cameras," the statement said.

It said the ayatollah was the "prime responsible for all this bloodshed." The Mujahedeen have been blamed for a spate of both attacks wiping out many of Iran's leaders and more than 800 of the movement's supporters have been executed in a crackdown against opponents of the regime in less than three months.

Tehran newspaper today reported that at least 53 supporters of leftist groups had been

executed by firing squad. Mr. Rajavi's statement said: "in the past Khomeini himself has been in the reach of the resistance but... we want to keep Khomeini alive as far as possible for judgement in the public view."

41 apply for presidency

Meanwhile, 41 candidates have registered to run in the third presidential election in Iran in less than two years, Tehran Radio said today.

The radio, monitored by Reuters, quoted an official of the interior ministry as saying the number of contenders could reach 45.

The list of presidential nominees must be approved by the council of guardians, a constitutional watchdog, to ensure that the candidates are Islamic fundamentalists.

The presidential ballot will be held on Oct. 2 for a successor to President Mohammad Ali Raja'i, killed in a bomb blast on Aug. 30.

President Raja'i, who was elected on July 24, replaced Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr who lost a long power struggle with the dominant Islamic Republican Party (IRP) and fled to France.

After nominations close today the council of guardians will spend five days studying the qualifications of the candidates who should be "doctrinaire Muslims, trustworthy and pious," according to the constitution.

Saudis rap U.S.-Israeli 'collaboration'

JEDDAH, Sept. 14 (R) — Saudi Arabia today criticised the new "strategic collaboration" plan between the United States and Israel and said it would impede the Middle East peace process.

President Reagan and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin

agreed to the plan in Washington last week. U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig said it would benefit Arab countries in the Middle East.

But the official Saudi Press Agency (SPA) today quoted an official Saudi spokesman as saying the agreement was "a reassurance of the U.S. absolute support and biased policy in favour of Israel."

In the first official Saudi reaction to the plan, the spokesman said it "impedes the peace process in the Middle East," adding that it made "Israel an American arsenal which threatens peace by force and works towards instability."

Israel and the U.S. said they would work together under the plan to counter what they called Soviet aggression in the area. The plan will involve joint military operations but none of its details have been disclosed.

The Saudi spokesman said the kingdom had repeatedly asked the U.S. to stop "its biased military support for Israel."

This support "endangers the peace of the entire region and drags it into a serious arms race as a result of the strategic cooperation agreement," he added.

Arab and Islamic states considered the aid a triumph for Israel and harmful to the interests of the U.S. itself, he said.

The Saudi spokesman said that Crown Prince Fahd had not discussed details of the strategic relationship between the United States and Israel when he met Mr.

Cairo accuses Moscow of plotting

CAIRO, Sept. 14 (R) — Egyptian newspapers today published accounts of a Soviet plot against the government involving politicians detained during President Anwar Sadat's internal crackdown this month.

The reports appeared as Mr. Sadat prepared a television speech to the nation. Aides said he would lay down a framework for future political and religious conduct.

Mayo, weekly newspaper of the ruling National Democratic Party (NDP), said Mr. Sadat was also planning a small cabinet reshuffle and the appointment of new provincial governors later this month. The government-controlled

The first report of a Soviet plot appeared in Mayo but later editions of the main Cairo dailies, Al Ahrar and Al Akhbar, carried almost identical stories.

According to the newspapers, Mr. Al Zayyatt, who served under President Sadat in the early 1970s, was leader of a coalition grouping that included communists from the leftist Unionist Progressive Party (UPP), Muslim Brotherhood members and Nasserites.

Mayo said that Mr. Al Zayyatt, in recent years a UPP supporter, held several meetings with two Soviet diplomats, providing them with information on Islamic groups and opposition politicians.

The reports identified the diplomats as Evgenii Zharkov, a first

secretary for cultural affairs who left Egypt last year, and First Secretary Valery Vlassova.

Mayo charged that Kremlin wanted to topple the pro-Western Egyptian government because it was the main obstacle to Soviet control of the Arab World.

The newspaper also said one of the most prominent figures arrested in this month's crackdown, journalist Mubammad Heikal, was accused of inciting sectarian strife in articles about Islamic groups.

Mr. Heikal, former editor of Al Ahrar and one of the most powerful men in Egypt during the rule of President Nasser, has rarely written for the Egyptian press in recent years.

A statement from Egypt's foreign press association voiced "deep concern" about the expulsion of Jean Pierre Peronneel-Hugoz, Cairo correspondent of the French newspaper le Monde.

Mr. Peronneel-Hugoz, given a week to leave the country, was the second foreign journalist to be ordered out of Egypt since the crackdown. The state information department yesterday accused him of distorting facts.

Meanwhile, the Soviet news agency TASS has described the reports linking Moscow with an alleged plot to overthrow President Sadat as a blatant lie.

TASS said the journal Mayo was deliberately encouraging anti-communist and anti-Soviet hysteria to distract attention from a wave of arrests of political opponents of Mr. Sadat.

AWACS deal opponent claims

Senate majority against Reagan

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (A.P.) — Senate opponents of President Ronald Reagan's proposed sale of sophisticated radar planes to Saudi Arabia have exactly the 51 votes needed to block the sale, according to Sen. Alan Cranston.

But Mr. Reagan is fighting "very, very hard" for his first major foreign policy victory and "he may be able to tip the balance the other way," said Sen. Cranston, a leading opponent of the proposed Saudi arms package.

Congress has until Oct. 30 to veto the \$8.5-billion sale, which includes five of the Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) radar planes plus other equipment. With the House of Representatives likely to vote against the sale, the administration concentrating on winning approval in the Senate, which

would enable the sale to go through.

Sen. Cranston said that in addition to 46 senators who have signed a letter opposing the sale, "some who did not sign — nonetheless will vote against it." Mr. Cranston said on the ABC program "Issues and Answers."

"We presently have 51 votes against and I think there are probably a dozen more who are unpredictable," said Mr. Cranston, who maintained that the sale "is a step toward reducing or perhaps ending the qualitative superiority" of Israel in the Middle East.

"The president would feel wounded if he lost this, so he will work very, very hard, but there are many of us who feel it's a mistake to provide that advanced weaponry to the Saudis," said Mr. Cranston, a member of the Foreign Relations Committee.

He said even if Mr. Reagan succeeds in getting the sale through Congress, it would be prove to be "adverse to our interests and the interests of Israel and quite possibly to peace in the Middle East."

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PARIS, Sept. 14 (R) — France has decided to pursue research into neutron weapons in the light of the U.S. decision to build them and the Soviet Union's statement that it can produce them, French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy said today.

Addressing the Institute of Higher National Defence Studies, France's top defence college, he said: "The United States has just decided to equip itself with enhanced radiation weapons and the Soviet Union has stated it is perfectly capable of producing

such weapons. We must bear these facts in mind."

Mr. Mauroy said the neutron warhead, which kills tank crews and other enemy forces with high radiation but leaves property intact, is part of the tactical nuclear arsenal.

"The neutron weapons can be part of a threat extended to a Western European battlefield," he said. "As far as France is concerned, it would not be rational to give up the acquisition of an armament which could increase our deterrent force."

France won't be left behind in neutron race, Mauroy says

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Soviets will back Syria against U.S.-Israel strategy, Kasm says

DAMASCUS, Sept. 14 (R) — The Syrian prime minister, Abdul Rauf Al Kasm, said today that his country, backed by the Soviet Union, would confront increased Israeli-American strategic cooperation.

Official sources said Dr. Kasm told a cabinet meeting that an Israeli-U.S. agreement last week to boost such cooperation was a serious political and military development.

His remarks coincided with a Gulf tour by Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam to explain Syrian opposition to the cooperation accord.

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"The neutron weapons can be part of a threat extended to a Western European battlefield," he said. "As far as France is concerned, it would not be rational to give up the acquisition of an armament which could increase our deterrent force."

The previous administration of President Valery Giscard d'Estaing claimed that France had mastered neutron weapon technology and that a decision to produce the warheads would be taken in 1982 or 1983.

Mr. Mauroy said France remained part of the Atlantic alliance and the Western European defence treaties. "France's policy is in no way neutralist," he said. "Even if we had wished it, our geographical position would forbid us... any isolation is impracticable."

Syria to ask Arab summit to discuss U.S.-Israeli plan

ABU DHABI, Sept. 14 (R) — Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam said today his country would ask the next Arab summit to discuss an agreement between Israel and the United States to increase strategic cooperation, the official Emirates news agency said.

Mr. Khaddam was speaking as he left Abu Dhabi for Qatar on the third leg of a Gulf tour to explain Syria's opposition to the agreement reached in Washington last week by President Ronald Reagan and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

The next Arab summit conference is due to be held in Morocco in November.

Mideast conflict threatens world, Waldheim says

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 14 (R) — Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said today that the Middle East conflict was a concern of the entire international community and a danger to world peace.

In his annual report to the General Assembly, which begins its new session tomorrow, he also referred to a dangerous combination of setbacks to East-West relations and several unresolved regional conflicts.

On Namibia (South West Africa), he said the continuing stalemate over independence proposals was extremely harmful to the peace, security and development of all southern Africa.

"I cannot emphasise too strongly the necessity of moving forward and away from the present impasse," Mr. Waldheim said.

He called for an end to apartheid in South Africa, saying that violence will persist until all its

people can participate equally in guiding the destiny of their country.

In a section devoted to disarmament and arms control, Mr. Waldheim referred to the Israeli attack last June on Iraq's nuclear plant which, he said, raised a number of questions that could not be adequately answered at the time.

He suggested that reactivating the U.N.'s scientific advisory committee might help to deal with such matters.

Israel claimed, but Iraq and France denied, that the plant had been capable of developing a nuclear weapon that would threaten Israel.

"On such matters which directly affect not so much the future as the question of whether there is to be a future, I feel that the international community should have the best and most authoritative expert advice," Mr. Waldheim said.

Official sources said Dr. Kasm told a cabinet meeting that an Israeli-U.S. agreement last week to boost such cooperation was a serious political and military development.

His remarks coincided with a Gulf tour by Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam to explain Syrian opposition to the cooperation accord.

According to the sources Dr. Kasm told the cabinet that Syria and members of the Arab "Steadfastness and Confrontation Front" were considering "the necessary measures to face American and Zionist hostile designs."

The front-opposing the Camp David agreements between Israel and Egypt—groups Syria, Algeria, Libya, South Yemen and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

The sources quoted Dr. Kasm as saying "the American-Israeli strategic agreement is a serious political and military development and has exposed all attempts to give a different picture of American policy..."

He added: "Close cooperation and actual agreement between America and Israel have in fact been in existence for a long time and were evident during the October 1973 (Arab-Israeli) war."

He called on Syrians to "shoulder responsibility and face the new methods of plotting and aggression."

Dr. Kasm said that Syria "will continue the struggle backed by the friendly Soviet Union as well as other friendly peoples and socialist countries."

"The Syrian government newspaper Tishrin said today: "The latest American position does not call merely for stopping all cooperation with the U.S. in achieving what is termed a (Middle East) political settlement, but also for taking immediate and daring measures against U.S. vital interests in the Arab homeland."

ADEN, Sept. 14 (R) — South Yemen signed a treaty of friendship and cooperation with Czechoslovakia today, its third such pact with a communist state, Aden Radio said.

The signing came a month after South Yemen established an alliance with Ethiopia and Libya.

The radio said the treaty was signed by Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak and South Yemeni President Ali Nasser Mohammad. Mr. Husak later left for home at the end of a tour which had also taken him to Ethiopia and Libya.

A joint communique quoted by the radio said the 20-year treaty aimed at promoting ties in all fields between South Yemen and Czechoslovakia, which has already provided the Aden government with arms and economic aid.

South Yemen, which is strategically located at the southern entrance to the Red Sea, signed similar treaties with the Soviet Union and East Germany in 1979.

The Soviet navy uses Aden port and its experts train the South Yemeni armed forces.

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NATIONAL

By Dina Matar
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — For some remote rural areas in Jordan, basic services such as electricity, water supply and schooling are far below needs. But since the initiation of the Community Development Programme (CDP) back in 1969, conditions and standards of living have been improving.

The programme is a joint effort involving local groups and communities, the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs, the Ministry of Social Development and the international organisation CARE (Cooperation for American Relief to Everywhere), which has been implementing a wide range of activities and projects in Jordan for the past 23 years.

Depending on each community's needs, schools, clinics, community centres, improved water supplies, educational and vocational training centres, small industries and agriculture co-operation are among the projects

CARE supports. Since 1969, however, the projects have taken on a new dimension. Each of the participants in the CDP has been contributing as much as it can.

Now, over 900 local programmes have been implemented in over 350 villages and small towns in Jordan. This number accounts for about 40 per cent of all Jordanian communities. Most of the work, however, has been concentrated in the southern and eastern parts of the country, where basic services are scarce.

CARE Director in Jordan Ralph Montee told the Jordan Times "What makes any project a success is the participation of the local community, and I have noticed that people here are receptive to developmental programmes."

For the overall community development programme, 44 per cent of the total project cost was provided by local governments and groups, 26 per cent by government ministries and 30 per cent by CARE.

When the programme first started, community participation was poor, involving only 15 per cent of the populace. "But the growth in the people's commitment to the programme, and their enthusiasm, have made each project a success," Mr. Montee said.

Since conditions have improved in rural areas, CARE has concentrated its activities on the less privileged areas — particularly in the arid regions of the south and east.

CDP finds success with local help

Although no statistics are available on the exact number of local committees with good but unexploited resources, there is substantial evidence of a growing number of developed communities.

Programmes and people

Mr. Montee said, "What CARE does is to plan the programme needed for developing a certain area. Then the people themselves have to offer their help to CARE, and the project goes on."

Besides providing technical advice, CARE also offers assistance in the building of elementary schools for both boys and girls. "In some areas, students have to travel a long way every day to get to the nearest school," Mr. Montee pointed out, adding that the implementation of school projects follows studies and surveys carried out by the Ministry of

Municipal and Rural Affairs. The local community itself also takes part in each project, by offering local manpower and financing.

CARE has also been carrying out a number of food assistance and nutrition programmes, with the cooperation of the Ministry of Social Development. Most of these are geared towards the health education of pre-school children and pregnant or nursing mothers.

When the nutrition programme was initiated in 1960, some surveys showed a significant nutritional deficiency in about 50 per cent of all children below 10 years of age.

This rate has decided over the years, and now only a few severe nutritional problems are reported at health centres.

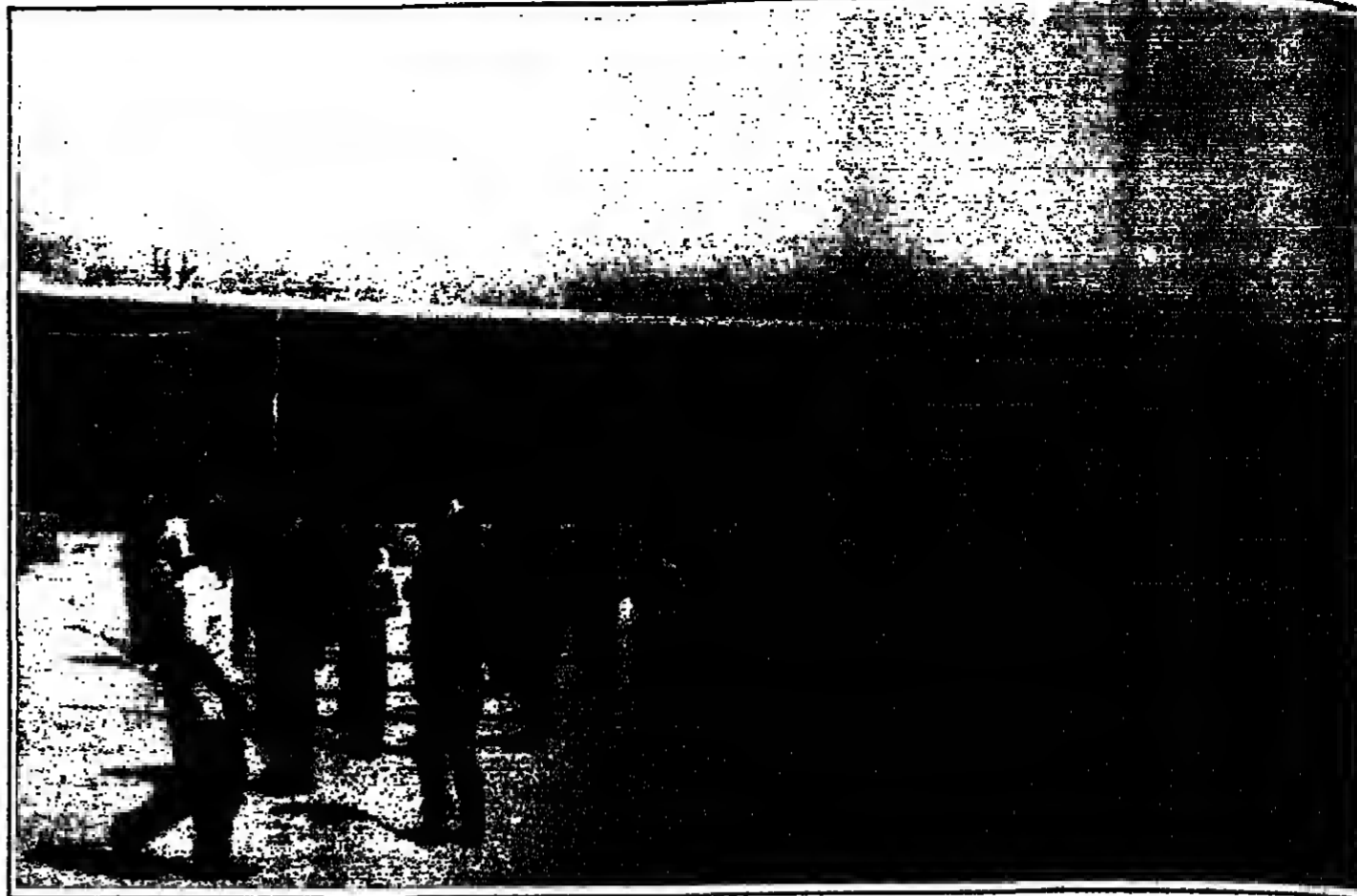
Over the past decade, the CDP has been greatly increasing its budget for rural services. There has been a great increase in rural road construction and rural electrification, and a rural public transport system has gone into service recently.

According to an evaluation of four project activities carried out by the CDP, an improved standard of service has been noticed; the communities' contribution has been substantial, and CARE's help impressive.

Over the past six years, 372 improved elementary and preparatory school units have been built to rural communities, raising the total number of such units from 1,917 to 2,289. CARE has assisted with the construction of 209 — about 56.2 per cent of the increase.

There are a total of 314 health clinics in Jordan now, which amounts to an increase of 30.3 per cent over the past six years. CARE has assisted with the construction of 57.5 per cent of these.

In 1975, only 328 rural villages enjoyed the services of improved water supplies. But by mid-1981 the number had jumped to 542. CARE provided materials for 82



Young boys gather to inspect their new school, built cooperatively by the Community Development Programme and their own village.

of those new projects, about 38.3 per cent of the increase.

While no complete statistics are available on the number of community centres in Jordan, in some areas, the growth of such centres has been impressive. All in all, between 1975 and 1981, 610 projects have been implemented.

The total estimated cash value during this period of all schools, clinics, community water systems and productivity oriented projects came to \$5,816,744. CARE contributed about \$1,674,293. Another \$636,725 was provided through the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs, and the remaining 60 per cent of the cost came from participating local groups, communities and other sources.

What really gets the projects moving is the enthusiasm of the people and their good community spirit, as Mr. Montee said: "Without their help, we could ever have done anything."

CARE's programme input has been funded by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), and some funds came from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

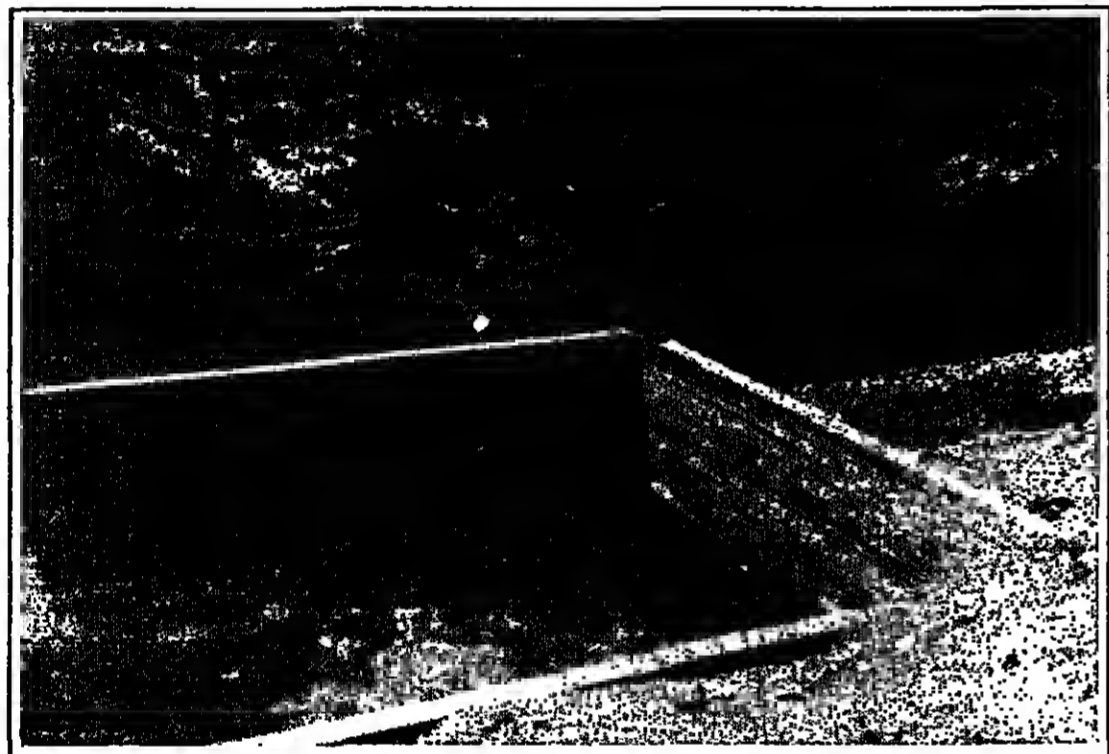
In many areas, the development programme has improved the educational conditions, the health situation and the overall rural situation. And community centres have sparked new programmes

contributing to rural welfare. But all of this does not mean that there are not shortfalls. There are still many gaps in rural services and facilities in certain areas of the country, while in others edu-

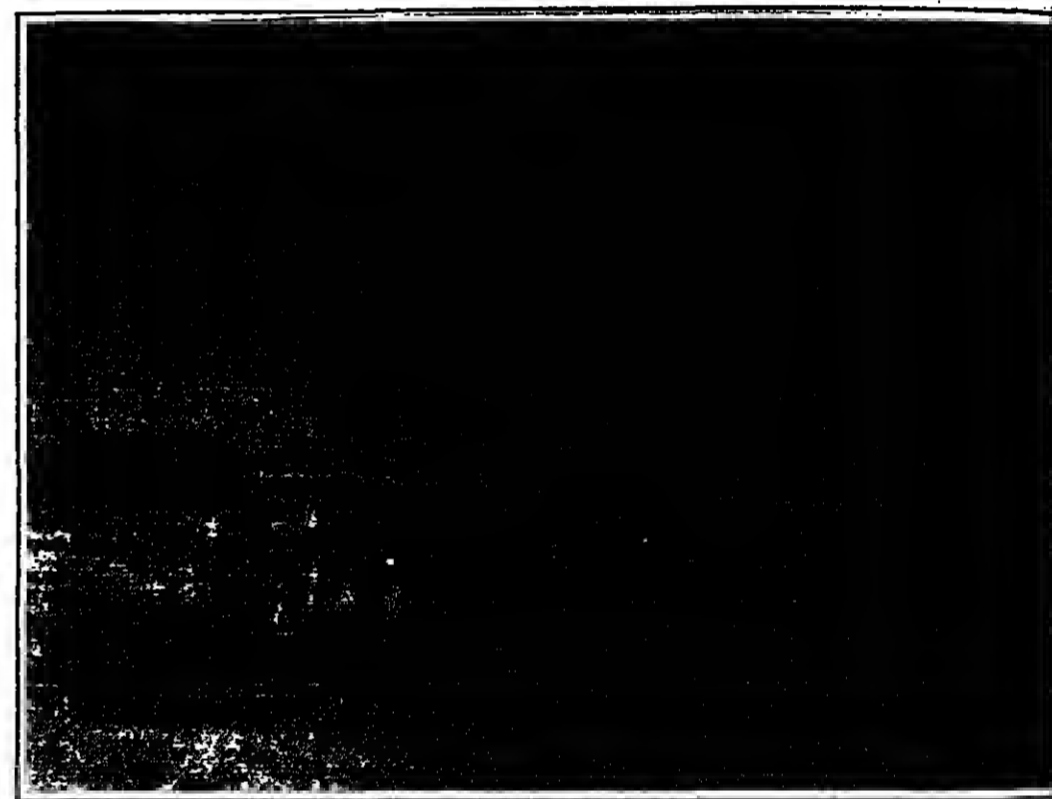
cational opportunities, rural electrification and social services are well beyond the minimal World Bank standards.

"Much needs to be done," Mr. Montee said. "But if the gov-

ernment's and the people's commitment to development continues at the present rate, there is no doubt progress in rural Jordan will continue to accelerate."



Inspecting a reservoir built near Karak with CDP assistance



Another CDP water project: a cistern near a Wadi Rumay village

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3

- 5:30 Koran
- 5:45 Cartoons
- 6:00 Zeinab
- 6:20 Cartoons
- 6:40 Fire House
- 7:10 Local Programme
- 7:25 Local Programme
- 8:00 News in Arabic
- 8:30 Arabic series
- 9:30 Economic Programme
- 10:15 Bestseller
- 11:00 Alexander the Great
- 11:10 News in Arabic
- 11:10 Bestseller continues

CHANNEL 6

- 6:00 French Programme
- 7:00 News in French
- 7:30 News in Hebrew
- 8:00 News in Arabic
- 8:30 Comedy
- 9:10 Eddie Capra
- 10:00 News in English
- 10:15 Bestseller
- Alexander the Great

RADIO JORDAN

85.5 KHz AM & 99 MHz FM

- 7:00 Sign on
- 7:01 Morning Show
- 7:30 News Bulletin
- 7:40 Morning Show
- 10:00 News Headlines
- 10:30 Pop Session
- 11:00 Sign off
- 12:00 News Headlines
- 12:03 Pop Session
- 13:00 News Summary
- 13:03 Pop Session
- 14:00 News Bulletin
- 14:10 Instrumentals
- 14:30 Special Feature
- 15:00 Concert Hour
- 16:00 News Summary
- 16:03 Instrumentals
- 16:30 Old Favourites
- 17:00 Over a Cup of Tea
- 17:30 Pop Session
- 18:00 News Summary
- 18:03 Top Twenty
- 18:30 Top Twenty
- 19:00 News Desk
- 19:30 Music
- 20:00 Evening Show

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

GMT

- 04:00 Newsdesk 04:30 Serenade
- 04:45 Financial News 04:55 Reflections
- 05:30 World News 24 Hours
- 06:00 News Summary 06:30 Music for Wind Instruments 06:45 The World Today 06:50 Newsdesk
- 06:30 Sarah and Company 07:00 World News; 24 Hours News Summary 07:30 Moment Musical 07:45 Network U.K. 08:00 World News; Reflections 08:15 Europa 08:30 Baker's Half-Dozen 09:00 World News; British Press Review 09:15 The World Today 09:30 Financial News 09:40 Look Ahead 09:45 Discovery 10:15 Washington Square 10:30 Talking About Music 11:00 World News; News about Britain 11:15 Letter from London 11:25 Scotland This Week 11:30 Sports International 12:00 Radio Newsreel 12:15 Masters of Interpretation 12:45 Sports Round-up 13:00 World News; 24 Hours News Summary 13:30 Network U.K. 13:45 A Jolly Good Show 14:30 Origins 15:00 Radio Newsreel 15:15 Outlook 16:00 World News; Commentary 16:15 The World in the Making 16:45 The World Today 17:00 World News; Meridian 17:40 Scotland This Week 17:45 Sports Round-up 18:00 World News; News about Britain 18:15 Radio Newsreel 18:30 Nature Notebook 18:40 Promenade Concert 19:00 Outlook: News Summary 19:30 Stock Market Report 19:43 Look Ahead 19:45 Serenade 20:00 World News; 24 Hours News Summary 20:30 Round the World in a Bustle 21:15 The Golden Age of Pop 21:30 Music in the Making 22:00 World News; The World Today 22:25 Scotland This Week 22:30 Financial News; 22:40 Reflections 22:45 Sports Round-up 23:00 World News; Commentary 23:15 Classical Record Review 23:30 Meridian

VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT

AMMAN AIRPORT

ARRIVALS

- 7:40 Cairo (EA)
- 8:25 Agaba
- 9:30 Jeddah
- 9:40 Dubai, Abu Dhabi
- 9:55 Beirut
- 10:00 Dhahran
- 10:10 Beirut
- 10:30 Lamaca
- 11:05 Riyadh (SV)
- 11:40 Cairo (EA)
- 15:30 Kuwait (KU)
- 16:00 Rhodes
- 16:10 Copenhagen, Athens (SAS)
- 16:30 Cairo
- 17:10 Kuwait
- 17:15 New York, Amsterdam
- 17:25 London (BA)
- 17:30 Paris
- 17:35 Brussels, Geneva
- 17:35 Paris
- 17:50 Madrid, Athens
- 17:55 Cairo
- 18:00 London
- 18:30 Rome
- 19:00 Cairo
- 19:00 Cairo (EA)
- 19:35 Frankfurt (LH)
- 19:55 Amsterdam, Athens (KLM)
- 20:00 Beirut (MEA)
- 21:00 Damascus
- 21:50 Kuwait (KU)
- 22:00 Cairo
- 23:00 New York, Amsterdam
- 23:40 Cairo (EA)
- 23:55 Baghdad
- 01:00 Cairo
- 01:00 Baghdad

DEPARTURES

- 6:30 Beirut

7:00

- 7:00 Agaba
- 7:15 Lamaca
- 7:56 Paris (AF)
- 8:55 Cairo (EA)
- 9:25 Beirut (MEA)
- 10:10 Rome
- 11:00 Vienna, New York
- 11:10 Athens, Copenhagen
- 11:30 Cairo
- 12:00 London
- 12:00 Kuwait
- 12:05 Riyadh (SV)
- 12:30 Rhodes
- 12:30 Cairo (EA)
- 13:00 Cairo
- 16:00 Kuwait (KAC)
- 18:45 Damascus
- 18:50 Abu Dhabi
- 19:00 Kuwait
- 19:20 Dhahran
- 19:30 Jeddah
- 19:45 Baghdad
- 20:00 Cairo
- 20:30 Cairo (EA)
- 20:30 Dabul, Moscow
- 21:00 Baghdad
- 21:30 Bangkok
- 22:50 Kuwait (KU)
- 01:00 Cairo (EA)
- 02:00 Cairo

EMERGENCIES

- DOCTORS: Amman: Faruq Hussein Nazari 38189 Mubammad Al-Jabbadi 'Wibdat-Hospital' St.) Zarqa: Mahmoud Furaih 85132 Irbid: Radwan Al-Said 73877 PHARMACIES: Amman: Al-Salam 36738 Kamel 36295 Bushnaq 30955 Al-Nazif (-) Zarqa: Al-Adham (-) Al-Urdum (-) Irbid: Al-Hadithah 2308 TAXIS: Firas 23427

Al-Urdum

- 23050 Basman
- 56736 Mihar
- 44574 Al-Sabah
- 76748

CULTURAL CENTRES

- American Centre 41520
- British Council 36147-8
- French Cultural Centre 37009
- Goethe Institute 41993
- Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
- Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
- Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
- Haya Arts Centre 65195
- Al Hussein Youth City 67181
- Y.W.C.A. 41793
- Y.W.M.A. 64251
- Amman Municipal Library 36111
- University of Jordan Library 84355/84366

SERVICE CLUBS

- Lions Philadelphi Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
- Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
- Rotary Club. Meetings every Thursday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.
- Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

MUSEUMS

- Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 37169
- Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed on Tues-

PRAYER TIMES

- Fajr 3:56
- Sunrise 5:20
- Dhuhr 11:32
- 'Asr 3:03
- Maghreb 5:42
- 'Isha 7:06

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

- Ambulance (government) 75111
- Civil Defence rescue 61111
- Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) 36381-2
- Municipal water service (emergency) 37111-3
- Police headquarters 39141
- Najdah roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken), 24 hours a day for emergency 21111, 37777
- Airport information (ALIA) 92205/92206
- Jordan Television 73111
- Radio Jordan 74111

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

- Saudi riyal 98.6/99.1
- Lebanese pound 72.5/73.3
- Syrian pound 56.9/57.4
- Iraqi dinar 71.5/72.3
- Kuwaiti dinar 1186.6/1190.3
- Egyptian pound 371.7/381.6
- Omani rial 92.4/92.8
- UAE dirham 91.6/92.4
- Omani rial 970.8/976.7
- U.S. dollar 336/338
- U.K. sterling 600.9/604.5
- W. German mark 141.1/141
- Swiss franc 165.2/166
- Italian lire (for every 100) 27.9/28
- French franc 58.9/59
- Dutch guilder 126.7/127
- Swedish crown 64.8/65
- Belgium franc 85.4/85
- Japanese yen (for every 100) 145.3/146

MARKET PRICES

- Tomatoes 80
- Eggplant 50
- Potatoes (imported) 120
- Apples (Green) 260
- Apples (Red) 340
- Marrow (small) 160
- Marrow (large) 150
- Cucumber (small) 220
- Cucumber (large) 150
- Faggoug (large) 110
- Faggoug (small) 70
- Peas 300
- Okra (Green) 300
- Okra (Red) 300
- Muloukhiyah 120
- Hot Green Pepper 160
- Cabbage 110
- Onions (dry) 110
- Garlic 700
- Carrots 130
- Beans 300
- Sweet Pepper 120
- Bananas 260
- Apples (Green) 340
- Apples (Red) 300
- Apples (local) 160
- Apples (Golden) 190
- Apples (Starkins) 190
- Melons 110
- Water Melons 90
- Plums (Red) 260
- Lemons 160
- Oranges (Valencia, Waxed) 250
- Grapes 170
- Figs 300
- Peach 420
- Pears 420
- Pomegranates 130
- Cauliflowers 120

مكتبة الامم

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

Cabinet to meet southern citizens

AMMAN, Sept. 14 (J.T.) — The cabinet will hold an open session under Prime Minister Mudar Badran on Thursday in the cities of Ma'an and Aqaba. The prime minister will meet with the citizens of Ma'an Governorate from 10 a.m. until 2 p.m. He will then leave, together with the other ministers, to the city of Aqaba, where they will hold an open session with the citizens of Aqaba District. A meeting has been held in Ma'an, under the governor and in the presence of the mayor and the heads of governorate departments, during which they discussed the working paper which will be submitted to the cabinet.

Badran meets Iraqi coops chief

AMMAN, Sept. 14 (J.T.) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran received at his office yesterday afternoon the president of the Iraqi cooperative federation, Mr. Qais Al Shraidah, who briefed the prime minister on the hopes pinned on the Arab cooperative union recently established to strengthen the ties and cooperative relations among Arab states. The constituent assembly of the new union held a meeting in Baghdad last August. It approved the federation's byelaws, and decided to make Baghdad the headquarters of the union.

Premier sees Soviet envoy

AMMAN, Sept. 14 (J.T.) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran received at his office yesterday Soviet Ambassador in Amman Rafeek Nishanov.

Cabinet meets on Arab session

AMMAN, Sept. 14 (J.T.) — The cabinet, in a meeting yesterday under Prime Minister Mudar Badran, heard a report from Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem on the results of the 76th session of the Arab League Council recently held in Tunis, and assessed the resolutions adopted at the session.

Qasem meets German envoy

AMMAN, Sept. 14 (Petra) — Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem received at his office today West German Ambassador in Amman Hermann Munz. During the meeting, they discussed relations between the two countries and ways to strengthen them.

NCC panels review bills

AMMAN, Sept. 14 (Petra) — The economic committee of the National Consultative Council (NCC) met today under its chairman, Mr. Anis Al Mousahir. It discussed the draft law on specifications and standards. The economic and legal committees of the NCC also discussed in a joint meeting held today the draft of a law on large projects.

Rabat water symposium set

AMMAN, Sept. 14 (Petra) — Jordan will participate in the second Arab symposium on water resources organised by the Arab centre for the study of dry and arid areas in Rabat. During the six-day meetings, which will begin on Monday, the participants will discuss the management of the water resources, artificial irrigation, soil erosion, water use techniques and regional hydrological studies. Delegates from Jordan, Iraq, Syria, Tunisia, Kuwait, Morocco, the United Arab Emirates and North Yemen will participate in the symposium.

JD 5m worth of medicines

AMMAN, Sept. 14 (J.T.) — Health Ministry sources have disclosed that the value of imported medicines last year totalled JD 5,508,000, and that the ministry's purchases of medicines for the same year totalled 783,000. As for the consumption of medicines, it totalled JD 12.87 million, the sources said.

Madaba cleanup begins

MADABA, Sept. 14 (Petra) — A one-week cleanliness campaign began in Madaba today. Madaba Mayor Ahmad Al Azydeh said a programme has been prepared for the campaign by dividing the entire city into five areas, where students, volunteers and members of the Madaba youth centre will remove earth and rubbish, clean the streets and public squares and follow up the resolutions of the Madaba District public safety committee in preparation for an insecticide spraying campaign which will be carried out by the municipality in cooperation with the district's health directorate.

Suheimat receives two ambassadors

AMMAN, Sept. 14 (Petra) — Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs and Minister of Transport Ali Suheimat received at his office separately today the Indian and Algerian ambassadors in Amman. They discussed matters of transport between Jordan and each of the two countries.

Labour bill nears readiness

AMMAN, Sept. 14 (J.T.) — Labour Ministry sources said today that the ministry will refer the new draft labour law to the cabinet at the end of this month, after completing the study of all the proposals submitted by the committee in charge of preparing the draft law. The committee discussed last week a memorandum presented by the Jordanian Federation of Trade Unions on the bill.

CAEU statistics panel to meet

AMMAN, Sept. 14 (Petra) — The meetings of the subcommittee for statistics will begin tomorrow at the headquarters of the general secretariat of the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU). During the three-day meetings, several topics will be discussed, including the Arab dictionary for statistical and demographic terms, phrases and definitions, and the 1982 working plan of the Arab central bureau for statistics. The meeting will also review the efforts made by the CAEU, in coordination with other Arab organisations, to publish an annual compilation of agricultural statistics in Arab countries.

Fines, closures for Supply breaches

AMMAN, Sept. 14 (Petra) — The military court has sentenced four merchants to pay fines of JD 200 each, and two others to fines of JD 100 each for violating Ministry of Supply regulations. The latter two merchants' stores will also be closed for two weeks. The military governor today endorsed the sentences.

Desert road accorded special strategic status

AMMAN, Sept. 14 (J.T.) — Minister of Public Works Awmi Al Masri has decided to regard the main highway leading from Aqaba to Amman and the Iraqi border as a strategic road, to be accorded special attention and priority in implementing projects in order to ensure the smooth flow of traffic.

Mr. Masri decided to put the director of roads at the ministry in charge of defining and following up the necessary maintenance work for the road. He also decided to open a special account in which to deposit all the funds which will be spent to maintain the road.

Meanwhile, the Transport Ministry announced that it is conducting a comprehensive study of the transport sector in the country, to lay plans to last through the year 2000. The aim of the study is to assess the programme of expenditures on various transport projects.

The study will also analyse the cost of various transport means, in addition to studying government policy affecting this sector, including taxes and fees.

The final report will propose the

formation of a higher council of specialists, to draw up a general policy for the transport sector and to follow up the implementation of transport projects.

Malhas due for WHO session

AMMAN, Sept. 14 (Petra) — Health Minister Zuhair Malhas will leave Amman tomorrow at the head of an official delegation to participate in the eighth extraordinary session of the Arab Health Ministers' Council and the health ministers of the eastern Mediterranean region, which will begin in Tunis on Wednesday.

Dr. Malhas said that during the four-day meetings, discussions will focus on transferring the regional office of the World Health Organisation (WHO) from Alexandria and selecting a new candidate for the post of WHO regional director for the region.

Electrical engineers' workshop ends

AMMAN, Sept. 14 (Petra) — A training workshop organised by the Jordan Electricity Authority

Non-Jordanian engineers must get approval

AMMAN, Sept. 14 (J.T.) — Labour Minister Jawad Al Anani has requested labour directors in the various parts of the country to make sure that all Arab and foreign engineers have obtained the approval of the Jordanian Engineers' Association when issuing new work permits or renewing them.

The minister's circular came following a letter from the association pointing out that this condition should be met particularly since many Jordanian engineers are still unemployed.

On the other hand, the Engineers' Association has requested unemployed Jordanian engineers to register their names at the association in order to determine the real dimensions of unemployment in the engineering profession. The association is discussing with the responsible authorities the possibility of finding work for these unemployed engineers.

in cooperation with the Swiss company Brown Boveri concluded here this evening.

Jordanian Engineers received lectures on the use of electric systems control centre apparatus in the workshop, which aimed to help them handle both ordinary and extraordinary circumstances, in running power networks.

AOID board meeting inaugurated in Baghdad

BAGHDAD, Sept. 14 (Petra) — The second ordinary session of the board of the Arab Organisation for Industrial Development (AOID) began in Baghdad today. Twenty Arab countries are participating in the meetings.

Vice Chairman of the Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council Izzat Ibrahim opened the meeting by asserting the significance of the AOID, and its role in expediting the development of industry in the Arab World and enhancing coordination and cooperation among Arab countries in order to achieve industrial integration.

The Jordanian delegation to the meetings, under Minister of Industry and Trade Walid Asfour, left Amman for Baghdad last night.

The meeting will discuss means of spurring Arab industrial action and will approve the financial and administrative byelaws of the AOID. The agenda also includes the establishment of an AOID branch office in Morocco, to coordinate the industrial activities of the Arab states of North Africa. The AOID will also establish a regional Arab packing centre in Morocco. It will also discuss the AOID's plans for next year.

IDB details participation in next five-year plan

AMMAN, Sept. 14 (Petra) — The Industrial Development Bank will give loans during the period of the five-year development plan (1981-85) amounting to JD 42.5 million for industrial projects, and will acquire JD 2.5 million of participation in several other projects, a spokesman for the Industrial Development Bank said today.

The spokesman said the bank's role in the five-year plan is to continue to provide the necessary funds to fulfil Jordanian industry's increased need for medium and long-term loans, to encourage joint financing arrangements to provide sufficient funds for big projects and to participate in industrial and touristic projects through the direct investment of its capital.

He added that part of the bank's role will be to encourage Jordanian industries to export their goods by supplying them with loans to enable them to enter foreign markets and increase their sales.

The bank, he said, will continue its preferential loan policy in various areas, in order to arrive at an equitable geographic distribution of loans. It also intends to increase cooperation with official quarters, to raise efficiency and improve the quality of production, as well as to

Grain-buying committees fill silos with 22,000 tonnes

AMMAN, Sept. 14 (Petra) — Agriculture Minister Marwan Dudin announced today that some 22,000 tonnes of grain have been purchased from farmers during the current agricultural season.

The ministerial committee on agriculture held a meeting this morning at the Ministry of Agriculture. Attending were Mr. Dudin, Minister of Supply Ibrahim Ayyoub and Jordan Cooperative Organisation Director General Hassan Nabulsi. The committee expressed its thanks to all local committees which handled the purchases, and to farmers for delivering their produce within the required time limit.

The committee also heard a report from Under-Secretary of Agriculture Salem Al Lawzi — who chairs the committee for the purchase of grain — on the purchase operation, which ended last Thursday.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Archaeology lecture

The American Centre of Oriental Research (ACOR) presents a report by Dr. Donald Redford on a search for ancient sites and routes in Jordan mentioned in ancient Egyptian records, at ACOR at 6:30 p.m.

ARE YOU...

Staging a play? Putting on a concert? Delivering a lecture? Organising any non-profit activity open to the public?

Do you have any kind of event to announce to the Jordan Times' readers? The What's Going On listing is always open to receive entries, preferably written ones, in English or Arabic... free of charge.

Entries should be received at the Jordan Times office, by hand or by mail, at least 24 hours before the scheduled event. Let us know!

COMMODORE HOTEL

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You will spend the evening with the Athens singing star YELNA, and bouzouki player ARGEMOS and the organ player Ismail Qadri

Together with the musical team MOON FLOWERS and the greatest Western and Arabic dancing tunas.

For reservations: Please call tel. 65186, 68186, Shmeisani, Amman.

FOR FAMILIES ONLY

Regent receives two envoys' credentials



AMMAN, Sept. 14 (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, received at Raghadan Palace this afternoon the new ambassador of the Arab Republic of Yemen, Mr. Ali Abdullah Abu Lubum, and the Mauritanian non-resident ambassador, Mr. Mohammad Mahmoud

Ould Widad, who presented their credentials. The credentials ceremony was attended by Chief of the Royal Court Ahmad Al Lawzi, Court Minister Amer Khammash, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid and Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem.

Sharif stresses Arab, Muslim demands to U.K. church team

AMMAN, Sept. 14 (Petra) — Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Kamel Al Sharif declared today that the Arabs and Muslims will not accept any solution of the Palestine issue that does not guarantee the return of the city of Jerusalem to the Arab Nation.

During a meeting today with a visiting delegation representing the British Council of Churches, Mr. Sharif said Jerusalem has a special place in the heart of the

Arabs and Muslims, because it is the cradle of the three monotheistic religions, and a spiritual centre for the Islamic and Christian worlds.

Speaking about the recurrent Israeli violations of the holy places in the occupied Arab territories, Mr. Sharif said Israel seeks to obliterate the Islamic heritage of, and evacuate the Arab residents from, the occupied areas.

He explained that Jordan believes that any durable and just

solution of the Palestine issue should be based on the U.N. resolutions which endorse the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and the establishment of an independent state on their national soil.

The British church delegation, led by Mr. David Blakely, arrived in Amman on Saturday and will meet several high-ranking officials, the heads of Christian denominations and Muslim clergymen in Jordan.

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Under the patronage of Her Majesty Queen Noor Al-Hussein Al Hussein Youth City Club Presents

THE MOSCOW ACADEMIC MUSICAL THEATRE

at 8 p.m. Thursday, Saturday, Sunday 17, 19, 20-9-1981. At the Cultural Palace.

Ticket prices: JD 3, JD 2, JD 1. Tickets are available at Al Hussein Youth City.

فيلد في اهل

The Middle East crisis: Failure of understanding

By Ali Ghandour

THE MIDDLE EAST crisis must be seen in its proper historical perspective. Even if the state of Israel had not been created in the Holy Land of Palestine, which is a novel experience in the annals of history, the area, because of its geographic strategic significance, with energy not becoming an issue as yet, would have remained a theatre for interpower rivalries each wanting to exercise hegemony in its own self-defined self-interest. However, Israel and Zionist aspirations had added a new dimension to the problem and injected an element of uncertainty, and instability, as it had not only threatened out of existence the indigenous population but posed continuous and real threats of expansionism and military adventurism hitherto unknown.

The Zionist claim to Palestine is primarily based on ancient Biblical Promises of four thousand years ago that God promised Abraham that "unto thy seed have I given this land..." and that the words "seed of Abraham" mean only those today are, by religion, Jews, whether or not they are the physical descendants of Abraham. Dr. William H. Stinespring, professor of New Testament and Semitics at Duke University, North Carolina and a minister in the Presbyterian Church, explains, "There is no basis in either Old or New Testament to support the claim of the Zionists that a modern Jewish state in Palestine is justified or demanded by the Bible or by Biblical prophecy." The promises of Biblical prophecy, he said, "Apply to all mankind, and not only to Jews or Zionists; that such terms as 'victory' and 'salvation', in their true Biblical meaning, connote religious and spiritual achievements and not the conquest or degradation of political enemies; and, more specifically, that such terms as 'Israel', 'the new Israel' or 'the Israel of God', in the New Testament apply to the Ideal Christian Church, or to a body of true believers in the religious sense."

Dr. Stinespring goes on to point out, "The evidence is overwhelming that no true Christian, believing in the New Testament, could possibly confuse the modern Israel, brought into being by political machination and military power accompanied by ruthless deprivation of the native inhabitants, with the Israel of God of Christian faith. These two Israels contradict one another completely." Stinespring emphasised. Dr. Stinespring concludes his study by saying, "Even without the specific statements of the New Testament with regard to the spiritual and religious nature of the promise of Israel, the Old Testament alone in its truest sense and in the hands of its truest interpreters, pointed to a spiritual kingdom for all mankind and not to a political Israel that occupies territory and homes belonging naturally to another people and reduces some of its inhabitants to second-class citizenship. Moreover, Judaism, like Christianity," he said, "has had a continuous history since Biblical times; and the best insights of this continuing tradition also lead towards an Israel of the spirit and not of the flesh."

The Zionist dream had not yet become a claim. At the turn of the century, there were only about 500,000 people living in Palestine; most were Arab peasants, but 25,000 were Jews, who owned less than 1 per cent of the land. In 1917 the British, in an effort to gain Jewish support during World War I, issued the Balfour Declaration. That document, prepared by Foreign Secretary Arthur Balfour, endorsed the Zionist dream of establishing a Jewish homeland in Palestine, though it contended that such a homeland should not "prejudice" the rights of its inhabitants.

The Arab Palestinians vehemently opposed Jewish immigration to Palestine which they feared constituted a threat to their existence, which it did, but to no avail. World War II, which witnessed Nazi bestiality towards the Jewish people and the rise and fall of American and British power, respectively, accelerated Jewish demand to statehood. In 1947 the British surrendered the mandate over Palestine to the United Nations and the following year the state of Israel came into being. The war of 1948 that ensued resulted in the dispossession of the Palestinian people and a large refugee problem which to date remains unresolved. All along, the Arabs were suspicious of Jewish intentions and apprehensive of Israeli designs. Then came the Suez war of 1956 which demon-

strated British, French and Israeli collusion, but at the same time highlighted American leadership in that President Eisenhower ordered the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the Sinai and the Gaza Strip. There was a lull until 1967. The six day war, wrote James Cameron in *The Guardian* of March 23, 1981, "abruptly forced the world to an adjustment to a new kind of Jew: no longer the accepted underdog, the victim of history, the object of contempt or compassion, but the Jew triumphant, the Jew victorious, the Jew had suddenly become an Israeli and within his field a master, even a bully." Fourteen years later Israel remains in occupation of the West Bank of the Jordan, the Gaza Strip and the Golan Heights.

The war of 1973 was followed by President Sadat's visit to Jerusalem and the Camp David accords. President Sadat's visit although harmful to the Arab cause, served, to my mind, one particular purpose: it called Israel's bluff. All along the Arabs were portrayed as war-mongers wanting to destroy Israel. The converse is true. While the Arabs have been seeking an accommodation with Israel based on a comprehensive, honourable and lasting peace, Israel retreated and its abhorrent actions in its occupied territories and South Lebanon bear ample testimony to

its malevolent actions. For example, the government of Prime Minister Begin is engaged in a policy of "creeping annexation." The erection of settlements in the occupied territories, in flagrant violation of the Hague and Geneva Conventions, is a major obstacle to peace. Former foreign minister Abba Eban writing in the *Jerusalem Post*, argued that the settlements "squander the nation's resources at home and its dignity abroad without the slightest service to any authentic Zionist purpose."

In the Arab view Israel will not act in the way it does if it had not been for U.S. support, military and financial, which is absolutely staggering. Mr. George Ball, former under secretary of state Reckons that the United States is providing annual subsidies out of the public sector that amount to the equivalent of \$7,500 a year for every Jewish family -- or, in other words every five persons -- and those subsidies will be substantially increased before America finishes paying the costs of Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai. He further asserts that Israel's hard-line policies and total rejection of American advice are not due to some newfound independence from any need for American support. On the contrary, such dependence, Mr. Ball says has now reached the point of totality.

U.S. policy is seen by the Arabs as being deliberately one-sided and that it is obvious to the plight of the Palestinians and that it does not recognise Arab rights. In the Arab view, U.S. policy is also seen as working against the best interests of Americans, Arabs and Jews. Israel, paradoxically enough, needs to be saved from the folly of her actions and no one is more qualified or suited to undertake such a role than the United States.

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Moreover, the fact that there is no Arab vote of any significance in the U.S. to reckon with has not caused a substantial change in the sense of direction. While new positive trends in American thinking are being discerned, it is too early to assess its impact. Public opinion polls are sometimes not of very great help. Lott Velmans, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Hill & Knowlton had this to say in relation to an incident in Europe. People were asked if they believed in the existence of God. By a large majority, those interviewed answered, "No." Then the interviewers asked, "Do you believe that Jesus Christ was the Son of God?" By an equally large majority, the respondents said, "Yes." Mr. Velmans was not sure whether that's a comment on the state of religion or the state of opinion polling.

Similarly, I suspect that many Americans must be confused about the U.S. commitment to Israel and U.S. interests in the Arab World and feel helpless at their inability to reconcile between the two. For this reason, if for no other, I am delighted to be here with you today to clarify for you the issues to the best of my ability and mind.

In my own estimation, and in the Arab view too, both the strategic and economic balance of the United States lie in the Arab World and with the Arab people. The interests of the United States

are closely intertwined with the Arab World and I shall dwell on the economic side first. Mr. J. William Fulbright, former chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, speaking in 1978 at the Centre for Contemporary Arab Studies at Georgetown University stressed the importance of maintaining strong U.S. ties with the Arab World. Fulbright cites the following statistics:

- More than \$20 billion is spent annually in commodity trade between the United States and the Arab countries.
- Approximately \$60 billion in Arab capital is invested in the United States.
- U.S. firms win more than \$7 billion annually in Arab construction contracts and some \$3.5 billion in architectural engineering jobs.
- At least a million American jobs depend on Arab purchases of American goods and services.
- Approximately 8,000, or about 12 of every 1,000 Saudi nationals between the ages of 20 and 30 are studying in a U.S. college or university.

The above figures relate to the private sector only and exclude the sale of arms. U.S. military sales to Saudi Arabia alone, according to U.S. defence department, amounted to \$6.4 billion, \$5.8 billion and \$5.5 billion in fiscal years 1979, 1980 and 1981, respectively, in the form of construction, training and equipment. The London-based Institute for Strategic Studies states that Saudi Arabia's defence allocations for last year amounted to approximately \$20.7 billion. The U.S. for obvious reasons must have been the largest beneficiary.

As the United States develops a greater sense of urgency about exporting to pay for, aside from oil, the other \$146 billion in products and materials that the country imported in 1979, the U.S. cannot fail to take note of the size of the Arab markets. Arab visible imports grew from \$7.8 billion in 1970 to 79 billion in 1978, which is an average growth rate of 114 per cent per annum. Those imports formed around 6.4 per cent of world imports, and 8 per cent of world imports other than imports of oil.

In terms of energy the situation is far more important and striking for economic and strategic considerations. By 1978, the United States was the world's largest oil importer with 31 per cent of its imports (and this percentage will grow) coming from the Middle East. Energy imports, mainly oil, from world-wide sources increased from some \$2 billion a year in the mid-1960's to more than \$60 billion by 1979, and it is headed higher. The Middle East is vital to west-

ern security. It has always been so. The energy problem in recent years added a new dimension to an axiomatic situation. While in the past the Atlantic alliance was successful in encircling the Soviet Union, the converse is true now. The Soviet occupation of Afghanistan within striking distance of the Straits of Hormuz and their presence in Aden at a stone's throw from Bab el-Mandeb, two choking points insofar as the flow of oil to the West is concerned, have rendered Western interests most vulnerable.

It is unfortunately little understood in U.S. circles that the reverses which the West has suffered in the area have essentially been the outcome of the Middle East crisis. The Palestine problem, whether we like it or not, is at the core of the crisis. Failure to deal with the problem, humanely and pragmatically, amounts to failure to resolve the crisis.

Soviet incursions in the Middle East have been prompted--and encouraged--by Arab frustration with the western will to come to grips with the problems and recognise legitimate Arab rights and aspirations. Some of the Arab countries in desperation turned to the Soviet Union for military assistance which was denied them by the U.S. in the first place. The flow of military assistance into these countries paved the way for trade and economic exchanges which in the process granted the Soviet a strong foothold that the west is now trying to counteract.

While the Arabs are alarmed at Soviet intrusions in the area and apprehensive of Soviet designs and intentions, they are almost unanimous in their perception of the priority one problem which faces them, namely the question of Palestine. Their conditions for peace with Israel have been repeated often and often again in no uncertain terms: return to pre-1967 borders, Arab sovereignty over East Jerusalem and the right of the Palestinians to self-determination. Too cheap a price for Israel to pay for an honourable, just and lasting peace.

It is indeed sad and equally harmful--that the American misreading of the Arab mind has resulted in the U.S. misperception of the Arab interest. The idea of a "strategic consensus," which is being promoted and pursued now, that Gulf security takes precedence over the Palestine problem, is nothing but wishful thinking, and in the Arab view such a strategy is tantamount to providing the Arabs with a false sense of security as long as the Palestine issue, which is the real threat to them, is not confronted and resolved.

The U.S., however, holds the key to Mideast peace and has the capacity to act in its own self-interest independently of pressure groups whose actions have all along blurred the issues and conduced to the present stalemate from which we suffer.

In the words of Edmund Burke, "all it takes for the forces of evil to conquer the world is for enough good men to do nothing." Ali Ghandour is chairman of the board and president of Alia, The Royal Jordanian Airline. He delivered the above speech before Lawrence University at Appleton, Wisconsin in the U.S.A. recently.

A media star no more?

THE SPECTACLE of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat personally accusing foreign newsmen of provoking and/or exaggerating the assorted anti-Sadat groups inside Egypt strikes us as unstatesmanlike and childish. Being of the news media ourselves, we understand and suffer from the pettiness of those who find it most expedient to cut off the head of the messenger who brings the bad news. It is easy to criticise the news media for one's self-inflicted problems, just as it is easy to make believe that one's problems will go away if only the media would stop writing about them. In the north or the south, the orient or the occidant, the pattern of singling out the media for biased coverage is an established tool of worried rulers, whether they are Richard Nixon, J. Edgar Hoover, Anwar Sadat, the former Shah of Iran or Idi Amin.

We do not think that David Hirst, Chris Harper or Jean-Pierre Peroncel-Hugoz -- the three foreign correspondents attacked by name by President Sadat -- are capable or desirous of changing the Egyptian political system. Their job is to report on the world as they see it. If what they see displeases Mr. Sadat, he should perhaps take another look at his country and stop deluding himself with instant referenda that produce 99.6 per cent votes in his favour.

The real triumph of President Sadat recently has been his elevation to the status of media star in the United States -- a success achieved by using the same media organs that he now attacks. He is a creature of the media, and he should come to grips with the fact that high television ratings in the United States have much more to do with selling dog food and toothpaste than they do with the evolution of coherent political systems in the Third World based on the will of the majority and the consent of the governed, not to mention the principles of tolerant Islam. Spare the media, Mr. Sadat, for it is your maker.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Kreisky understands Zionists

AL RA'Y: It is fair to say that Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky is one of the contemporary politicians who most understands the Zionist mentality and its desire for expansion and aggression, as is clear of the current leadership of the Zionist entity. It is also fair to say that the statements recently made by Dr. Kreisky to the French magazine *Nouvelle Observateur*, which made him a target of a mad Zionist campaign, has placed before the eyes of the Arabs a very significant fact which we must give our utmost attention.

The Austrian chancellor pointed out in his statements that the Zionist entity is now witnessing a transformation similar to the transformation which Germany witnessed before the beginning of the Nazi era. The evidence of this is the total preoccupation with the building of Israeli military power, racist arrogance and building the Zionist strategy in accordance with these two principles which have become outmoded. It is enough for the verification of what Chancellor Kreisky said to point out to the strategic agreement between the United States and Israel--reached recently during Begin's visit to Washington. What else could be the objective behind this agreement if it is not to build an "Israel above all" exactly as Nazism wanted to build "Germany above all"?

Who'll rescue Al Aqsa?

AL DUSTOUR: Again, the Israeli authorities resumed their non-stop attempts to harm the Islamic holy places and to demolish Al Aqsa Mosque and the Dome of the Holy Rock. They put Al Aqsa on fire 10 years ago, but God's will foiled their plans and the Muslims extinguished the fire by which the Zionists sought to burn it. Zionist attempts continued against the holy place on the pretext of searching for David's heritage and the Solomon Temple. These attempts reached their climax by digging a tunnel under the hill upon which the mosque is situated. Arab residents in occupied Palestine stood up to repulse the danger from the mosque and the dome, and this prompted the invaders to cancel their project and to inform the Higher Islamic Commission of their approval to close the tunnel.

Despite the fact that UNESCO has placed Jerusalem and its walls on the list of international heritage, which is respected by mankind, and despite the world's acceptance of Jordan's views vis-a-vis the illegitimacy of the Israeli excavations under Al Aqsa Mosque, the Israeli chief rabbi yesterday said that the tunnel under the mosque is the most holy place for the Jewish religion. Zionist extremists also went to their government requesting permission to demolish the two walls built to prevent excavations. It is clear that Israel, which has utilised the religious doctrine to boost its Zionist plans in the Palestinian Arab lands, is now using the Jewish religion in the service of settlement and aggression in its widest sense. This raises the question: How would relations between the nations of the world be like if each people wanted to spread their political control over the lands upon which their prophets lived? What would happen, for example, if the Christian world wanted to spread its political control on the places in which Christ lived?

We, Arabs and Muslims, are called upon to reject being the first victim of such Israeli aggression. Jordan has requested the Arab countries to adopt practical measures to repulse the aggression and to protect Al Aqsa. However, the excavations are continuing and the aggression is still continuing; and the faithful are still asking: Who is going to rescue Al Aqsa?

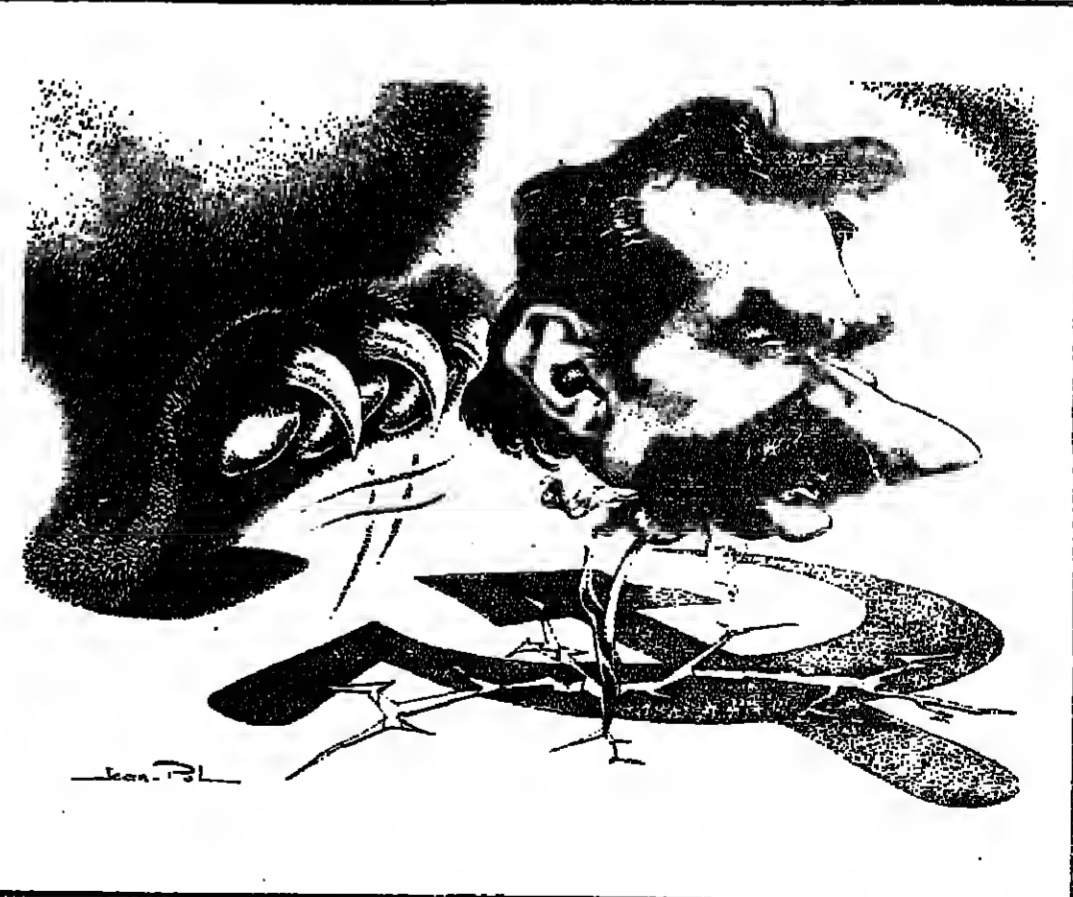
Blessing Solidarity

Pope John Paul's enthusiasm for the cause of the Polish trade unions and Polish national sentiments now appears likely to be stronger than ever. It is a cause he has been unable to support to the full during his illness and long convalescence, Michael Sheridan reports.

ROME -- Pope John Paul's latest strong declaration of Polish nationalist sentiment and support for the free trade union Solidarity shows how far both the Pope and Solidarity have moved since the beginning of this year. That was the verdict of Vatican and diplomatic sources after the Pope's recent speech reminding Poles of the bloody sacrifices they had made in the past to preserve their independence and sovereignty. It displayed a notable change in tone from the start of the year, when the Pope and Solidarity leader Lech Walesa met in the Vatican.

Then Pope John Paul declared that Solidarity's character was non-political and Mr. Walesa said 'political problems as such do not interest us'. Now the union has said 'we are convinced that a revolution is under way in Poland and Solidarity is its driving force', and a special edition of a union newspaper described the union national consultative commission as 'the only true parliament in this country'. And recently Pope John Paul made his toughest defence of Poland's territorial integrity since his indirect warning last March to other nations not to interfere in Poland's affairs. His Polish-language speech, which was received with wild enthusiasm by banner-waving Solidarity members in the crowd at his weekly audience, recalled the Nazi invasion of Poland in emotive terms and included a rousing avowal of Polish national independence. 'This great harvest of death was -- and is -- our offering which confirms our will and our right to live as a nation which has its own culture, its individuality and its own way of dealing with social issues and the dignity of labour,' he said. Vatican and diplomatic experts were unanimous in judging that reminder to be aimed at the Soviet Union, which had about 100,000 soldiers on manoeuvres around Poland's borders. Vatican sources said the speech was intended to show Moscow that the Pope, despite the attempt on his life in May, is once again, closely watching events in his predominantly Catholic homeland. According to authoritative Vatican sources, the pontiff has recovered from his bullet wounds

more determined than ever to back up his fellow-countrymen's fight for a 'democratic revolution' and greater freedom. He is known to be preparing the third encyclical of his pontificate and it is expected to address itself to precisely those social issues, which the Pope sees as the key to change in the other majority Catholic countries of Eastern Europe, Hungary and Czechoslovakia. Solidarity's first congress has underlined the pivotal role of the Catholic Church in the union's development, with Poland's new primate, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, presiding at an opening mass. The Pope's speech demonstrated once again the strong emotive force which binds the Polish Catholic Church with Polish national aspirations. And these emotions have also been brought to bear on another poignant issue -- the attempt on Pope John Paul's life. Archbishop Glemp said during his recent visit to the Vatican that there were 'many areas of doubt' that the trial of the Pope's attacker, Mehmet Ali Agca, a Turk, had not cleared up. Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, the Vatican secretary of state, who is known as a moderate man and the architect of a Vatican detente with the eastern bloc, is among several high ranking officials who have hinted at a conspiracy behind the assassination attempt. 'A heart -- or are they hearts -- a hostile heart ... armed an enemy hand to attack the Pope, this Pope... to try and silence a voice



which has been raised only to proclaim truth, to preach charity and justice and to announce peace,' he said. Agca refused to tell his interrogators who aided or funded him and insisted he acted alone. But last week the Vatican was forced to deny British press reports that it believed the KGB Soviet secret police was behind the attack, motivated by the need to silence Pope John Paul at a particularly sensitive period in the Polish crisis.

The British independent Television programme 'TV Eye' reported that Vatican and Italian security services held a working hypothesis that the KGB was responsible. 'The Holy See has never made any declarations nor expressed hypotheses regarding any organisation and country whatever as possible instigators of the attack,' a Vatican spokesman said. Authoritative Vatican sources, however, report that although that has been the official response, the

theories and beliefs held by influential individuals in the Vatican have been less bland. The attempt on the Pope's life has, apparently made his declarations more potent in their appeal to his fellow Poles. Pope John Paul's enthusiasm for the cause of Solidarity, a cause he has been unable to support to the full during his illness and long convalescence, now appears likely to be stronger than ever.

CAEU helps bring about joint Arab economic action

Following is the second of a three-part series based on a lecture given by Dr. Fakhri Qaddouri, secretary general of the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU), during a recent visit to the Vienna headquarters of the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO). Following his historical background to joint Arab economic action, presented yesterday, Dr. Qaddouri discussed CAEU's structure and the steps so far taken to increase cooperation and coordination among the Arab League's member states. Tomorrow, Dr. Qaddouri will give an outline of economic resolutions adopted at the Amman Arab summit conference and evaluates the progress of joint Arab economic action.

The COUNCIL of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) which has been established as the highest authority in the agreement, consists of the representatives of the member states who are usually the ministers of finance or trade. It is headed alternately by each of the member states for a period of one year. CAEU meets twice a year. Each meeting is preceded, by one day, by a meeting of the ministers' deputies. The deputies discuss the progress report for the previous six months, prepare the agenda for the ministerial meeting and draft the recommended decisions. There are several permanent and temporary technical committees which study the technical details of different economic questions and submit their reports to the council through the ministers' deputies. The signatories may appoint a representative to each of the permanent committees in addition to a permanent delegate at the council's headquarters. According to Article 7 of the agreement, the council is considered financially and administratively an independent entity that has its own budget and its own rules and regulations. The budget is approved by the council each year and member states subscribe to it in equal percentage.

The general secretariat of the council is headed by a secretary general who is appointed by the council for a five-year term and is assisted by two assistant secretaries general. Furthermore, the members of the general secretariat, to the extent possible, come from the different member states in more or less the same proportion as their subscriptions in the budget.

Achievements of the CAEU

Over the past 16 years, the Council of Arab Economic Unity has been able to accumulate many important achievements through its ordinary sessions and 8 special sessions which have been held since its establishment.

1. Arab Common Market:

A resolution to establish an Arab Common Market was taken by the council on Aug. 13, 1964. The aims of the market are specified in a text of that resolution as the accomplishment of the following objectives among member states of the market:

- Freedom of personal and capital mobility.
- Freedom of exchange of foreign and national goods and products.
- Freedom of residence, work, employment and practice of economic activities.
- Freedom of transport, transit and use of transport vehicles, ports and civilian airports.

The resolution specifies how the national products that are traded between the member states of the Arab Common Market are to be exempted from all custom and similar taxes. The exemption has been accomplished in clearly defined stages which have ended in 1971. It is now in effect. The products become eligible for exemption when the local costs of production, including the cost of materials from other members of the market, reach 40 per cent or more of the total cost of production. It is also stated in the same resolution that the trading of national products should be free from all monetary, quantitative and administrative restrictions. However, in actual practice, it has not been possible to completely liberate the trading of these products from all these restrictions.

The member states of the Arab Common Market are Jordan, Syria, Iraq, Egypt, Libya and Mauritania. However, Egypt's membership in the market, as well as in the Arab Economic Unity Agreement, has been suspended in accordance with a council resolution that was taken on March 31, 1979.

Since the middle of 1975, the council has given special attention to the development and progress of the Arab Common Market. For this purpose, several further resolutions have been taken by the council concerning the following matters:

- Introducing a special flexible means for the least developed Arab states, namely, Sudan, Somalia, the Arab Republic of Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, and Mauritania, to join the Arab Common Market with special consideration of their economic and financial capabilities. Negotiations are currently under way with these states to join the market on an expeditious basis that is acceptable to all of them, especially after Mauritania became a member of the market on July 3, 1980.
- The approval in principle of the establishment of a fund to compensate the least-developed countries for a specified period of time for financial losses that are incurred as a result of joining the Arab Common Market.
- The approval to start the preparations of legal, technical and administrative prerequisites for the unification of tariffs levied by the market member states on products imported from non-member countries.
- Formation of a committee of deputies of the concerned ministers in the Arab Common Market states to deal with the difficulties confronting the member states in the application of market rulings, and to propose the appropriate means for the promotion of its activities.

The steps that have been taken within the framework of these decisions are expected to bolster the Arab Common Market with new members and with closer and more complete application of its rulings.

2. Multilateral agreements

The Council has initiated several multilateral agreements with the aim of achieving the objectives of the Economic Unity Agreement. They are the following:

- Agreement on basic levels of social insurance.
- Agreement on reciprocity in the social insurance systems.
- Agreement on labour mobility.
- Agreement on organisation of transit trade.
- Agreement on avoidance of double taxation and elimination of tax evasion.
- Agreement on cooperation in collection of taxes.
- Agreement on capital investment and mobility.
- Agreement on settlement of investment disputes between host Arab countries and the citizens of other Arab countries.

3. Joint Arab Companies

Along with the objectives of economic development and integration, the council promotes the establishment of joint venture companies in different economic sectors. Governments of member states and non-member states of the council may share in these companies. The companies that have been established by the council so far are the following:

- The Arab Mining Company, with headquarters in Amman, has a capital of 120 million Kuwaiti dinars.
- The Arab Company for Livestock Development, with headquarters in Damascus, has a capital of 60 million Kuwaiti dinars.
- The Arab Company for Drug Industries and Medical Appliances, with headquarters in Amman, has a capital of 60 million Kuwaiti dinars.
- The Arab Company for Industrial Investment, with headquarters in Baghdad, has a capital of 150 million Iraqi dinars.

All four companies are organised as holding companies that have independent entities. Their policies and activities are primarily determined by their boards of directors and general assemblies.

4. Specialised Arab unions and federations

As a practical approach for increasing cooperation and coordination among production and service enterprises in any one field, the Council of Arab Economic Unity has relied on the specialised Arab unions and federations, 13 of which have been established at different dates in cooperation with the Arab Organisation for Industrial Development. They are the following:

- The Arab Federation for Textile Industries with headquarters in Damascus.
- The Arab Federation for Chemical Fertilisers Producers with headquarters in Kuwait.
- The Arab Federation for Engineering Industries with headquarters in Baghdad.
- The Arab Union for Fish Producers with headquarters in Baghdad.
- The Arab Union for Food Industries with headquarters in Baghdad.
- The Arab Sea-Ports Federation with headquarters in Basrah, Iraq.
- The Arab Federation for Cement and Building Materials with headquarters in Damascus.
- The Arab Federation for Paper Industries with headquarters in Baghdad.
- The Arab Sugar Federation with headquarters in Khartoum.
- The Arab Federation for Leather Industries with headquarters in Damascus.
- The Arab Railways Federation with headquarters in Aleppo, Syria.
- The Arab Union of Land Transport with headquarters in Amman.
- The Arab Federation of Shipping with headquarters in Baghdad.

The Arab specialised unions and federations, most of which are producers' associations, include in their membership enterprises from the public, private and mixed public and private sectors. Their policies and activities are governed by their boards of directors and general assemblies.

5. Planning

The Council of Arab Economic Unity has concentrated primarily on two aspects of planning:

- Coordination between development plans of Arab countries.
- The formulation of a joint Arab development plan.

For this purpose, the general secretariat of the council has been working for several years on the preparation of sectoral and country

studies, and on the framework and bases of a joint Arab development plan. In this respect, joint efforts in conjunction with the U.N. Development Programme are being continued.

One of the important resolutions that the council has taken on planning is that concerning the unification of the periods of development plans in Arab countries and of their starting dates so that all plans would cover a five-year period beginning Jan. 1, 1981 and ending on Dec. 31, 1985 and so on. Several of the Arab states are now following this time pattern of planning as a necessary prerequisite for coordination between the individual country development plans.

6. Unification of legislation and terminology

In its meeting of June 4, 1975, the council adopted a resolution approving a unified customs law. The member states have been requested to adopt this law during a transitional period of time. During this period, a dialogue among member states is to be continued within the framework of the council until a complete unification of the present laws is reached.

Some Arab states presently rely on this law as a basis for their customs legislation, and others have already introduced many of its rulings into their legislations.

In addition to the unified customs law, a guide to unified customs terminology and a guide to unified customs settlements have been completed and approved by the council. These steps as well as all other related arrangements for unification and coordination of customs affairs and procedures are necessary steps toward establishing unified tariffs in the member states of the Arab Common Market.

7. Road and railway networks

Implementing the recommendations of the council for the development of infrastructure, road and railway networks have been proposed to establish the needed linkage among Arab countries and between them and other countries.

Currently, work on the remaining sections of the two networks is being sponsored and financed by individual countries or with whatever assistance the general secretariat can provide, to finance them through Arab country and national funds, particularly in countries which have difficulties in financing their sections.

8. The Arab Monetary Fund

The Arab Monetary Fund was established upon the initiative of the Council of Arab Economic Unity which had taken an active part in all the preliminary preparations that preceded the fund's commencement in 1977.

9. Technical assistance

The council has given special attention to the matter of developing statistical capabilities in Arab countries through an annual assistance programme that is offered to the least developed member states. For the period 1977-1979 the size of this assistance reached the sum of \$1,237,000 that was allocated to the establishment and development of statistical apparatuses in member states, including the training of technical staff, granting research fellowships and covering the costs of statistical machines and equipment.

The council also has a special assistance programme for the establishment and development of long-term planning units in member states.

10. Cooperation with international organisations

In line with the council's inclination to establish cooperative relationships with international organisations and to benefit from their capabilities and expertise, agreements have been signed for cooperation with the U.N. Development Programme, the general secretariat of the U.N. Conference for Trade and Development and with the International Trade Centre.

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ECONOMY

Pound recovers, dollar falls

LONDON, Sept. 14 (R) — The Bank of England raised its short-term interest rates sharply today, signalling higher rates for the whole economy and giving a boost to the ailing pound sterling on foreign exchange markets.

The Conservative government, which last month stopped its weekly announcement of the central bank's minimum lending rate (MLR), acted reluctantly after several weeks of mounting pressure on the pound.

The tightening of monetary policy was signalled when the Bank of England lent £79 million (\$145 million) to money market discount houses at an overnight rate of 13.75 per cent. This was a rise of about 1.5 percentage points from last week.

Commercial banks were expected to follow the central bank's lead by raising interest rates to the public tomorrow, financial analysts said. Home mortgage rates affecting millions of householders are also likely to rise.

Sterling, which had been weak earlier today even against a falling dollar, perked up after the news, moving from \$1.7760 during morning trading to 1.7947 at the close.

The dollar weakened against continental currencies mainly due to lower dollar interest rates and gloom over U.S. economic prospects.

Dealers said the uncase in U.S. markets over President Reagan's economic programme and the prospect of large budget deficits was helping to depress the dollar, which now seems to be losing the lustre that has made it the world's strongest currency for most of the year.

Better than expected money supply figures announced in New York on Friday suggest lower U.S. interest rates, dealers said, but they added that financial markets remain very uncertain about the various U.S. economic and political factors.

The Swiss franc, benefiting from higher Swiss interest rates and a tighter anti-inflation monetary policy by the national bank, gained strongly to 2.0255 francs to the dollar in Zurich compared with Friday's closing 2.0615. Some dealers said it could soon advance beyond two francs.

Sweden devalues crown

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 14 (R) — Sweden devalued its crown by 10 per cent today as the government announced a broad economic package to revive the flagging economy.

The devaluation was accompanied by an immediate price freeze to help slow accelerating inflation and a planned reduction in value-added tax from the present very high 23.46 per cent to 20 per cent as a concession to beleaguered industry.

The crown was last devalued in August 1977, when it also was lowered by 10 per cent.

Yamani reiterates tough line on OPEC unified price deal

LONDON, Sept. 14 (R) — Saudi Arabia has reiterated its tough line in favour of bringing down the cost of oil amid a new flurry of consultations aimed at reaching agreement on a unified OPEC price, according to Middle East reports today.

The Beirut weekly Ad Dastour published an interview with Saudi Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani in which he reaffirmed that Saudi Arabia wanted to keep the price of its oil, the traditional OPEC benchmark crude, at \$32 a barrel until the end of 1982.

Meanwhile, Kuwait said at the weekend that OPEC countries

had renewed consultations aimed at reaching the agreement on a unified oil price which eluded OPEC at a Geneva meeting last month.

Well-placed OPEC sources said most contacts were by telephone but the Gulf news agency said today an Iraqi oil delegation saw Sheikh Yamani in Taif, Saudi Arabia, yesterday, and met the Kuwaiti oil minister in Kuwait today.

A unified OPEC price based on a \$32 benchmark would require reductions of at least 10 per cent by most other OPEC countries, who set quotes higher than the

moderate Saudis when the oil market was tight in 1979 and early 1980.

In search of a comprehensive OPEC deal, Sheikh Yamani offered in Geneva last month to raise the benchmark to \$43. But although the glut gives the Saudis a powerful bargaining lever, a minority including Venezuela and Iraq refused even the smaller price cuts needed to unify on the \$34 base.

The Saudis refused to go higher and are now taking an even tougher line in public statements. "I do not believe that if we meet

next time we will raise it to (dollars)", Sheikh Yamani was quoted as saying by Ad Dastour today. "We want to keep it at \$32 price until the end of 1982. Sheikh Yamani also told Ad Dastour that Saudi Arabia's decision to cut production by one million barrels a day was limited to September and it would decide its future output month by month. Sheikh Yamani said the cut was a good will gesture.

Asked by Ad Dastour if he would be making another good will gesture after September, he replied: "No, I am not saying so

Consumer wishes on oil prices may not come true

News analysis by Nicholas Moore

LONDON, Sept. 14 (R) — The price of OPEC crude oil is coming down but the decline is unlikely to be as rapid or as steep as consumers might wish, according to oil executives and market analysts questioned by Reuters.

Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani last week sent shockwaves through the financial and oil communities with

a prediction, in a newspaper interview, that if demand for OPEC oil falls much further from its present depressed levels OPEC could collapse in the early 1990s.

He also said publicised and hidden price cuts had cut the average for the OPEC barrel by more than a dollar since mid-August adding that, with a world glut threatening to persist, it would be suicidal to raise the price of oil "within the next few years."

One apparent victim of Sheikh Yamani's comments to the Saudi newspaper Ashraq Al Awsat was the British pound sterling.

British North Sea oil quotes are aligned on the Saudi benchmark. Dealers cited Sheikh Yamani's "bearish" view of the outlook for crude prices as among factors that have knocked six U.S. cents off the exchange value of the pound since last Monday.

But possibly less attention was paid to a point reiterated by Sheikh Yamani in recent weeks that if the glut threatens the Saudis' own benchmark price of \$32 a barrel — the official OPEC floor — they would cut production to defend it.

That does not altogether comfort the OPEC majority who charge, more than the moderate Saudis, who in turn are content to see the glut to force down higher rates. But unless the Saudis

change their minds, it does put a limit on how far prices will decline a mere dollar or two off the present average of between \$33 and \$34, which is not much comfort to non-U.S. importers while the dollar is strong on world currency markets.

Western bankers calculate that Saudi Arabia could meet its financial targets by producing at around 6.5 million barrels a day (b/d). They are now producing 9.2 million, so they could probably tighten the market far enough to make good their pledge that the floor price, for the time being, is secure.

Meanwhile Nigeria, hardest hit by the glut and a buyer revolt, is the only major OPEC exporter to have publicly cut its price, from \$40 to \$36 a barrel. Buyers said companies also hope to negotiate longer credit terms in which to pay for Nigerian oil, possibly of 90 days which, with interest rates around 18 per cent, would take \$1.50 more off the effective Nigerian price.

That would price Nigeria in line with British North Sea crude at around \$35.

These petrol-rich grades command a quality differential over heavier \$32 Saudi oil and British officials consider their three-dollar mark up is probably right in the present market.

Buyers assessing whether to return to Nigeria are beginning to agree. One New York oil company source said the Nigerians "Are getting to a realistic number." Another said that Nigerian oil at \$34.50 "would be pretty market-orientated."

Other OPEC members have yet to follow Nigeria and cut quotes preferring to lose sales or try secret discounting.

The other big producers of top-grade oil, Algeria and Libya, are sticking to prices around \$40 a barrel while trying to clinch barter deals to restore depressed production.

Among exporters of mid-range Saudi-type crudes, buyers said Indonesia a pricing moderate, was in no difficulty. Kuwait had lost sales but had put up a tough rear guard action to defend premiums imposed on top of its official price of \$35.50 in negotiations with Japanese companies.

Like Kuwait, most other Gulf exporters charge more than the Saudis for their crudes. But none is keen to be the first to trim quotes closer to the Saudi-supported floor. "We may have to wait a month or two," a buyer for one Japanese refiner said.

The best hope for these producers is for OPEC to achieve what it failed to do at a meeting in Geneva last month and reunify its prices around the Saudi benchmark with an agreed ceiling two or three dollars above it for quality grades.

Sheikh Yamani has since said his \$34 offer is "history" and he would prefer to stay \$32, a stance

apparently underlined by his comments last week.

But feverish telephone consultations are going on among OPEC ministers and many Western market analysts think it still possible that, by OPEC's next meeting in December, others will have been forced to trim and the Saudis will have been persuaded to move up to a \$34 compromise.

Susan Haltmaier Todd, a vice-president with the Chase Manhattan Bank's energy economics division in New York, said Sheikh Yamani was being deliberately vague about staying on \$32 a barrel, adding that she still thinks the most likely outcome is a compromise on \$34 in December.

A buyer with one U.S. major oil company said, "I put a fairly heavy discount on the whole Yamani interview," adding that he thought it was for internal consumption.

Michael Unsworth, oil analyst with British stockbrokers Scott, Goff Hancock, said: "Yamani is putting the frighteners on the others. The Saudis can defend \$32 and they could also defend \$34 if they wanted to, by cutting production."

The good news for the consumer is that, although oil prices probably will not crash, Sheikh Yamani wants any new OPEC deal frozen for at least 18 months, and the current shaving of crude costs is helping flatten a rise in pump prices in Europe, industry spokesmen said. Oil companies in Britain have just resumed a price-cutting war in areas where competition in the surplus-ridden market is particularly fierce.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON, Sept. 14 (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at the close of trading on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets today.

One sterling	1.7940/55	U.S. dollar
One U.S. dollar	1.2015/18	Canadian dollar
	2.3720/30	West German marks
	2.6220/50	Dutch guilders
	2.0295/0325	Swiss francs
	38.81/84	Belgian francs
	5.6975/7005	French francs
	1198.00/1199.00	Italian lire
	230.00/20	Japanese yen
	5.6775/6825	Swedish crowns
	5.9850/9925	Norwegian crowns
	7.4600/25	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	451.00/452.00	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON, Sept. 14 (R) — Stock prices moved lower after news the Bank of England lent overnight funds to discount houses at 13 1/4 per cent which was interpreted as a pointer to higher interest rates, dealers said. At 1500 the F.T. index was down 1.4 at 552.0.

Government bonds fell by up to one point in longer maturities while medium and short dates eased 1/4 and 1/2 respectively, dealers added. Equities followed the trend in bonds with ICI closing 1/4p down at 274 having traded as high as 286p.

Gold shares were higher with the bullion price but some issues were below the day's highs while North American issues were inclined firmer.

GEC, Unilever and Glaxo fell between 10p and 12p but only closed firm, though below the day's highs, with Shell 6p higher at 374p.

Banks closed a few pence easier and insurances replaced earlier gains with falls ranging to 9p. The rest of the equity sector followed the generally lower trend but much of the weakness reflected defensive marking down, dealers said.

Channel Tunnel rose to a high of 255 from 169p as renewed demand caused a severe stock shortage, dealers added, before profit taking lowered the price to 225p.

NOTICE

ATTENTION MESSRS: 1. Baha Farash Indian
2. Afar Shalag Indian
3. Nour Tayid Saffar Indian
4. Tchar Majeed Ghing Indian
5. Nabab Warar Indian
6. Abdul Razak Fadael Pakistan
7. Wasan Shafa Somali
8. Ra'azmi Sultan Hilmeh Egyptian

As you have been absent from work for a long period, we advise you to report for work within three days of this notice.

If not complied with this request, we will treat you as you have deserted your employment which will result in depriving of all your entitlements as per the Jordanian Labour Law.

If you do not intend to resume work, we advise you to return the work permits and residence permits which are under the company guarantee for cancellation. However, the company will not hold any responsibility with regard to the guarantee given by the company to the police department to obtain your residence permits and any of your acts in the future in Jordan.

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1. The Ministry of Information invites submission of prequalification data by specialised international consulting firms which can qualify, through extensive experience with similar projects of similar type and magnitude, for the preliminary engineering, final design and supervision of construction of:

- (i) Two super high power medium frequency transmitters to work in parallel with associated antenna.
- (ii) Three super high power high-frequency transmitters with associated directional antenna.
- (iii) Power plant, microwave links for programme and communications and necessary buildings to house the above.

2. It must be noted that the firm must act as an independent consultant and must guarantee that there will be no conflict of interest between its services and those of any potential supplier, manufacturer or construction contractor for the project.

3. Prequalification data shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

- Name, address, country, date of incorporation and type of firm.
- Names of principals and key employees of firm, including professional specialities and brief bio-data.
- List of contracts underway or completed by the firm, during the last five years, of similar type to the services under consideration, together with a brief description, location, name of owner, total cost and type of services provided.
- Name and address of firm's bankers and other credit references.
- Any additional information which will help to demonstrate the degree of qualification of the firm for the services under consideration.

4. Prequalification data shall be submitted not later than 12:00 a.m. (noon) on Saturday, October 17, 1981 to:

H.E. The Minister of Information
P.O. Box 1854
Amman, Jordan.

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- Food store room Supervisor
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مكتبة الامم

WORLD

Haig raps Bonn's views of missiles for NATO

BONN, Sept. 14 (R) — Apparent differences emerged today between U.S. and West German thinking on arms talks with the Soviet Union, as secretary of state Alexander Haig rounded off two days of talks in Bonn.

U.S.-Soviet negotiations due to be held later this year were discussed over dinner last night by Mr. Haig, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Bonn officials said.

No details were disclosed, but in a magazine article released today Mr. Schmidt made it clear he believed the U.S. may not need to deploy new Cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Europe.

That prospect, known as the "zero option" by its supporters in Mr. Schmidt's Social Democratic Party (SPD), was rejected by Mr. Haig yesterday in a television interview.

"It is sometimes rather ludicrous to debate an issue in which we are faced with some 1,000 warheads already deployed on SS-20 and other (Soviet) missile systems..." he said.

But Mr. Schmidt, whose article for a trade union monthly magazine was released ahead of publication by the government press office, said he felt the U.S. could refrain from deploying new weapons in Europe if the Soviet Union dismantled its new SS-20 missiles.

"So I do not rule out the zero

Salvadorean army claims victory after operation

BERLIN, El Salvador, Sept. 14 (A.P.) — Government troops said yesterday they had completed successfully a five-day sweep against leftist guerrillas operating in and around this small south-eastern city.

About 500 soldiers, including commandos from the U.S.-trained "Atlacatl" assault brigade, began fighting last Tuesday with guerrillas.

Soldiers stationed around Berlin told reporters at least 50 guerrillas died in the fighting.

The soldiers, none of whom was willing to be identified, said the rebels had apparently withdrawn from the region late yesterday. The troops claimed to have destroyed several guerrilla camps.

Kabul fights rebels with skeleton force

NEW DELHI, Sept. 14 (R) — A military call-up which was reported to have sparked protests in Kabul has highlighted the Afghan government's problems in building up an army to quell insurgency.

The demonstrations last week, in which several people were said by diplomats to have been injured, followed an official announcement last Monday ordering discharged soldiers below the age of 35 back to the service.

The protests were the most serious since about 100 conscripted policemen, incensed by the extension of their two-year tour of duty, went on the rampage in Kabul last December.

Since the state radio announced the new call-up, trucks have toured the capital making loudspeaker appeals to ex-servicemen to enlist. Western diplomatic sources said. Street patrols have also been stepped up to check identity papers.

The conscription drive is the latest of several efforts over the past year to bolster the armed forces, facing a serious manpower shortage.

The total strength of the armed forces when Marxist rule was established in Afghanistan in April, 1978 was around 90,000 officers and men.

Since then defections, casualties and purges have depleted the Afghan army to about 30,000.

A major reason for the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan that brought President Bahrak Karmal to power 20 months ago was the Afghan army's steady disintegration, which threatened to leave forces hostile to Moscow in control of the country.

One of the tasks of the Soviet forces has been to put the Afghan troops in shape to face the challenge from rebels fighting against the Marxist government in Kabul.

Diplomats said the main problem confronting the government was desertion by Afghan soldiers, reluctant to fight anti-government rebels.

Kabul has repeatedly offered amnesty to the deserters and the state radio claimed recently that many soldiers who had joined "Saboteurs and trouble-makers" had returned and were now fighting against the "counter-revolutionaries."

Offers of improved salaries and service conditions have been made to the troops in an apparent attempt to rally military support, boost morale and prevent desertion.

The government's latest inducement to military officers is to allow them to retain land in excess of an official ceiling on land holdings on condition that their children serve in the army.

To widen recruitment, the government last January reduced the draft age by a year to 20 and offered financial inducements to soldiers who stayed on after their discharge.

Graduates at present serve in the army for 12 months and non-graduates for two years.

Kabul-based diplomats have reported eye-witnesses as saying security forces forcibly pick up young men even below the conscription age of 20 years to draft them into the army.

To supplement military personnel, the government has formed volunteer defence groups drawn from the ruling People's Democratic Party's youth organisation.

The Afghan media frequently publicise the departure of these armed young men called "Soldiers of revolution" to the provinces to fight rebels and spread the Marxist message.

die quickly from vomiting blood.

Mr. Haig said that in addition to briefing reporters in Washington today, the Reagan administration was providing its evidence of the toxin to United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

Police, jobless clash in Naples

NAPLES, Sept. 14 (R) — Unemployed workers trying to storm a labour office clashed with police in the Naples port area today, police said.

The group of unemployed workers was guarding the building and the police responded with tear gas. At least two policemen and one of the attackers were taken to hospital.

Tension in Naples has been rising in recent months with a notable increase in violence and petty crime, blamed on inadequate government measures to help those who lost homes and jobs after the devastating earthquake last year.

S. Africans said to pillage Angolan livestock, machinery

LISBON, Sept. 14 (R) — The Angolan army commander of the war-front town of Cahama has accused South African forces of pillaging southern Angola of all livestock and machinery and said they showed no sign of withdrawing.

Major Farrusco told Luanda's official daily newspaper, the Jornal de Angola, that South Africa had concentrated its motorised forces near Cataquero, about 100 kilometres north of the border with Namibia (South West Africa).

The Angolan news agency ANGOP, which carried the interview today, reported Major Farrusco said that some South African rear-guard units may have pulled back into Namibia.

Their task was to evacuate the vast quantities of goods and equipment which Pretoria was pillaging from the occupied zone, he said, according to ANGOP's telexed message to Reuters.

Angola's Marxist government has said repeatedly that Pretoria's large-scale incursion three weeks ago was aimed at creating a buffer zone with South African-ruled Namibia.

Major Farrusco said the South African motorised forces at Cataquero were equipped with armoured cars, Centurion tanks, transport vehicles, fuel tankers and other vehicles for logistical support.

Influential rightwing U.S. publisher dies of cancer

MANCHESTER, New Hampshire, Sept. 14 (R) — William Loeb, a New Hampshire newspaper publisher whose rightwing editorials often stung U.S. presidential election campaigns, died yesterday of cancer.

Although his paper, the Manchester Union leader, had a modest circulation, Mr. Loeb used its state-wide dominance to influence

New Hampshire presidential primary elections, traditionally the first, which set voting patterns frequently followed in the rest of the United States.

In front-page editorials, written plainly and frequently printed in several colours and capital letters, Mr. Loeb attacked generations of politicians he deemed liberal.

He called Democratic president John Kennedy, "the number one liar in the United States," said anti-Vietnam war presidential candidate Eugene McCarthy was "a skunk's skunk's skunk" and said liberal democrats were "left-wing kooks."

In 1972, he disrupted the primary campaign of liberal Senator Edmund Muskie, the favoured candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, by printing editorials harshly attacking the senator and his wife.

Mr. Muskie defended himself but cried during his speech and reports of the incident damaged his campaign by spurring doubts about his stability.

47 per cent of Spaniards have no idea what NATO is

MADRID, Sept. 14 (R) — Nearly half the people in Spain do not know that NATO is a Western military alliance and only 29 per cent of those who do know believe that Spain should join, according to an opinion poll published today.

The poll was published in the economic weekly Nuevo Lunes (New Monday) as the Spanish parliament prepares to debate government plans to apply for membership of NATO, the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.

It said 47 per cent of the people polled did not know what NATO was.

Solidarity asks Soviet critics to have a look

WARSAW, Sept. 14 (R) — Polish factory workers invited critics in the Soviet Union today to visit them to clear up misunderstandings about their independent trade union movement, Solidarity.

But the official media in Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Hungary and Poland itself continued to criticise Solidarity and accuse it of trying to seize power.

Today's invitation to workers at Moscow's Zil truck plant from workers at Warsaw's PZL transport equipment factory followed the release of a letter in the name of Zil employees condemning Solidarity.

The Polish response, published in Solidarity's daily news bulletin, said: "We invite a few workers from your factory. Visit us and we

shall be able to talk, discuss and clear up everything."

Earlier, the Polish government has issued dire predictions for the country's economy and warned that it could face the threat of total collapse.

The government anti-crisis staff, whose report was issued by the official news agency last night, said many industrial plants might have to close and severe cuts be imposed in electricity supplies.

Solidarity leader Lech Walesa said the union would build its own transmitter if the authorities kept curbing its access to the mass media.

But the head of state television, Stanislaw Loranc, vowed that the government would oppose all attempts to break the state broadcasting monopoly.

Thatcher sacks cabinet members

LONDON, Sept. 14 (R) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher sacked three hardline cabinet critics today.

Three junior ministers also lost their jobs.

The dismissed cabinet members were Deputy Foreign Secretary Sir Ian Gilmour, Education Minister Mark Carlsie and Lord Soames who was government leader in the House of Lords.

Sir Ian, 55, told reporters: "I have been sacked because I am in disagreement with the government's economic policy."

He added: "Certainly, there is no harm in throwing a man overboard, but it does not do much

good if you are steering full speed ahead for the rocks — and that is what the government is now doing."

In another key change, Mrs. Thatcher moved Employment Secretary James Prior to the Northern Ireland Office.

He has also been at odds with her economic strategy and has resisted calls by the Conservative right wing for tougher action to curb trade unions.

Since Mrs. Thatcher embarked on her monetarist attack on inflation in 1979, unemployment in Britain has climbed to nearly three million.

The level is worse than in any other West European country and has prompted increasing calls from deflation of the economy.

The shape of the reshuffle she announced indicated that Mrs. Thatcher planned no radical change in strategy although some ministers who do not share her economic thinking retain their cabinet posts.

Norman Tebbit, a close confidante of Mrs. Thatcher who shares her conviction that inflation must be fought with a tough monetarist policy, replaced Mr. Prior as employment secretary.

Mr. Tebbit, a former airline pilot, was promoted to the cabinet from his present post as a junior minister at the industry department.

Industry Minister Sir Keith Joseph, another of Mrs. Thatcher's closest associates, took Mr. Carlsie's job as education minister.

Chinese political prisoner's story reveals harsh details of system

PEKING, Sept. 14 (A.P.) — Liu Qing huddled in his tiny cell, rigid with cold, his 35-year-old body shrivelled and covered with bruises. He closed his eyes against the glaring lights, and tried to shut out the lunatic ravings of other inmates in solitary confinement. One thing, he said, kept him from madness: "I want the people to know the truth."

In the west, Liu would be known as a political prisoner. In China, he is called a counter-revolutionary. With the help of friends as able to smuggle out from a labour reform camp a written account of his experiences, a copy of which was obtained by the Associated Press.

No figures are available on how many people currently are undergoing labour reform or the theoretically milder labour re-education in China. Authorities have not answered journalists' requests to visit a labour camp or discuss labour reform.

Liu's is a meticulous chronic of abusive interrogators who proclaim the law doesn't matter, of torture and of back-breaking labour.

Liu, a mechanic by trade, says he was not imprisoned because he was editor of the mildly critical and unofficial "April Fifth Forum" magazine, nor for committing a violent crime. His offence, he says, was publishing a transcript of a political trial. For that he was sentenced to three years in prison — called labour reform camps — without a trial and without being officially charged.

Liu's story began in Oct. 1979 when he arranged the recording of the "public" trial of dissident Wei Jingsheng, attended by a hand-picked audience, and then sold transcripts of the proceedings.

Several friends selling the transcripts at Peking's now defunct democracy wall were arrested on Nov. 11, and Liu went to the police station —

Public Security Bureau — to demand their release. He, in turn, was arrested and questioned for hours about who made the tapes and why.

When Liu asked what crime he had committed, he was told that the sale of pamphlets about dissident Wei Jingsheng was "making counter-revolutionary propaganda."

The next day he protested that detention without legal proceedings was tantamount to kidnapping and went on a hunger strike to demand a public trial.

For the next five months, Liu remained in solitary confinement in a Peking prison, with only a thin cotton blanket to protect him from cold so severe that it made his joints ache.

All the while, the interrogations continued. The authorities wanted to know about the tape recording and the democracy movement in China. Then he was told that he violated a 1949 regulation giving the official Xinhua news agency the exclusive rights to news in China.

Liu responded that the story was also reported in the "People's Daily."

The interrogators then changed tactics and accused him of having illegal contacts with foreign journalists.

"I was beaten until my whole body was blue and wounded," he wrote. "They put a gas mask on my head, which made it difficult to breathe. At my back, my hands were cuffed and the metal pierced my flesh."

On July 21, 1980, Liu was sent to the Lotus Flower Temple and camp in Shanxi province for "re-education through labour." Liu gave few details of his daily life there except to say that it "hard." He said he is in a twilight zone — neither a criminal convicted by a court nor a citizen with rights.

He is still there.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Security aide caused Tehran blast

LONDON, Sept. 14 (R) — A trusted top security official caused a bomb explosion which killed Iran's president and prime minister last month, Tehran radio has reported. It said the man, Masoud Keshmuri who also died in the blast, was responsible for security in the prime minister's office where the two government leaders died. The report, monitored by Reuters, said Keshmuri was named by Iranian Prosecutor General Rabani Amlashi. Mr. Amlashi said Keshmuri was sitting alongside the politicians when the bomb exploded on Aug. 30. He did not disclose how the security chief had been identified as being responsible.

Cairo expels French journalist

CAIRO, Sept. 14 (R) — Egypt today announced it was expelling a second foreign journalist following President Anwar Sadat's crackdown on religious and political critics. A statement from the state information department accused Jean Pierre Peronneel-Hugoz, Cairo correspondent of the French newspaper le Monde, of distorting facts. He was given three days to leave the country. Last week Chris Harper, the American Broadcasting Corporation (ABC) correspondent in Cairo, was expelled after sending a report which compared Mr. Sadat with the late Shah of Iran. There have been signs of Egyptian concern over Western press reaction to the government crackdown. Last Thursday Mr. Sadat strongly attacked what he called distorted reporting and told foreign correspondents to "tell the facts."

44 Polish prisoners still at large

WARSAW, Sept. 14 (R) — About 44 of the 188 prisoners who made a mass break-out from a jail in the central Polish city of Bydgoszcz a week ago were still at large, the official news agency PAP said. PAP said those on the run included dangerous criminals.

Sudan cracks down on tramps

KHARTOUM, Sept. 14 (R) — Sudanese police have detained 3,000 vagrants in a campaign against migration to Khartoum from rural areas, the official newspaper Al-Ayyam has said. It said security officials described those detained as aliens, tramps, pedlars and criminals who were a threat to law and order in the city and "a major element in encouraging the black market." They would be sent to work in the countryside where manpower was badly needed, Al-Ayyam said. It added that any foreign refugees found in the Sudanese capital would be sent to camps in border areas.

Monsoons swamp 2 Indian states

NEW DELHI, Sept. 14 (A.P.) — Heavy monsoon rains and flooding rivers swamped hundreds of villages in North India yesterday, killing 44 people and forcing an estimated 200,000 to leave their homes, United News of India (UNI) reported. The fatalities occurred in the states of Uttar Pradesh and Assam in house collapses caused by the monsoon downpour, earthslides and drownings. The Times of India newspaper has reported that India's rice production this year was expected to fall short of the government's 58 million ton target because of the prolonged period of dry weather in northwestern India.

Glomp takes charge of 2nd bishopric

GNEZNO, Poland, Sept. 14 (R) — Poland's new Roman Catholic primate, Archbishop Jozef Glomp, was formally installed in office here yesterday at the birthplace of Polish Christianity. The 52-year-old archbishop, appointed primate by Polish-born Pope John Paul II on July 7 in succession to the late Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, assumed the title of Bishop of Gniezno. The Polish primate has been linked with the Sec of Gniezno since the early 15th century. The city was the first capital of the Polish state and became the seat of its first bishopric in the year 1,000. The Polish primate is both bishop of Gniezno and Warsaw. Archbishop Glomp will formally take possession of his second see on Sept. 24.

Crackdown on music piracy planned

SINGAPORE, Sept. 14 (R) — An international organisation has said it has joined a major campaign to stamp out music piracy in Singapore, which has become the world's largest producer of pirated cassettes. The International Federation of Producers of Phonograms and Videograms (IFPI), which set up an office here two months ago, said it was coordinating the drive following requests from local recording companies. IFPI regional director James Wolsey, a British lawyer, told Reuters the record industry here had been losing more than 200 million Singapore dollars (about \$100 million) a year because of the illegal music business.

Poland -- too many walking the tight-rope

By Leslie Collett

WARSAW — The Polish government has lost much of its grip on the economy; the Solidarity union has been forced to moderate its drive for reform in the face of the food crisis. The balancing act becomes more difficult.

Outside the Lenin shipyard in Gdansk is a soaring monument of three crosses hung with anchors erected in December for the fallen workers of the abortive 1970 uprising. The word "Solidarnosc" (Solidarity) is inscribed on it.

Poles now make pilgrimages to the memorials for the uprisings of 1970 in Gdansk, Gdynia, Szczecin, Elblag and to Poznan where it all began in 1956. Likewise, the strike that began on Aug. 14, 1980, and led to the creation of Solidarity has penetrated deeply into the national consciousness, to be handed down from one generation to the next in much the same way.

But have the demands conceded to Solidarity by the government after that strike been fulfilled? Should the union now consolidate its gains and stop pressing a government with its back to the wall?

The authorities have met several of the demands: for higher pay, free Saturdays, a more liberal censorship and greater access by the Church and Solidarity to the media. But the union notes that nearly all of these were won under threat of strikes and that on the key issue of economic reform the authorities have done nothing for 10 months.

The Polish leadership until now has been loath to agree to Solidarity's demand for a sweeping economic reform which would include, at its heart, workers' co-determination with the right to appoint and dismiss directors.

This effectively would break the Communist Party's grip on the economy and would make superfluous the jobs of tens of thousands of middle-ranking party officials whose sole task is to channel directives from the top down to factory directors or, to

obstruct them when decentralisation was attempted in the past. But events have overtaken both the government and Solidarity.

The former has lost much of its control over the economy even without co-determination. Factory directors are taking matters into their own hands as the government lurches from one crisis-patching operation to another. Founding committees for workers co-management have been established in Poland's largest factories and are ready to put their programme into action, even if the government is not.

Similarly, the severity of the food crisis has taken Solidarity by surprise and has forced it to abandon its aim merely to monitor and restrain the government. Meeting in Gdansk, the union's national commission ordered an end to food demonstrations and strikes.

It prepared its members for bread price rises to stop the enormous waste of grain. It called on them to work eight free Saturdays this year which had been won only after bitter confrontation with the government in January.

Solidarity has taken these steps because, in the words of one official, it sees the very real danger of the union losing control over

masses of hungry Poles agitating for action against the authorities. This could only lead to a "slide into anarchy" and not the "democratisation of Polish life" which is the union's goal.

But will union militants go along with what they see as a sharing of responsibility by the union for the Communist system's own mess?

The movement has its hawks and doves who largely agree on the goals but who often differ strongly on how to achieve them. A considerable number of Solidarity officials in the regions and factories are openly critical of Lech Walesa, the union's leader, for not moving in now to fill the power vacuum created by the Communist Party's loss of authority.

Solidarity's regional structure gives disproportionate influence to militants such as Jan "Pistol" Rulewski from Bydgoszcz because the national leadership cannot force a regional chapter of Solidarity to call off a strike.

But Mr. Walesa and other moderates, rather than oppose the activists frontally, have decided to use all their tactical prowess in dealing with a government which they regard as all the more dangerous because it is fighting for

survival. Thus, Mr. Rulewski has been appointed head of a Solidarity commission to deal with the food situation and the belief is he will be so busy in his new job he will have time for little else.

Janusz Onyskiewicz, spokesman of the Warsaw chapter, noted during a strategy meeting in Gdansk that Solidarity must not "get involved in senseless conflicts over meat rations and street blockades."

The food protest demonstration in Warsaw recently was an example of how today's activist may become tomorrow's responsible official. In fact, Mr. Walesa himself is often a militant and a moderate only a few hours apart.

Warsaw's main intersection was jammed by hundreds of vehicles in a motorcade against the food shortages. The police refused to allow the vehicles to drive past the central committee building and the Soviet embassy. It was a charged situation in which a cordon of policemen faced angry Solidarity supporters for the first time in the capital.

Mr. Zbigniew Bujak, the leader of Solidarity in Warsaw with a reputation as an activist, appealed to the drivers to change the protest route and to disperse peacefully.

At this point someone called out from the unruly crowd: "Zbigniew will you queue up for me tomorrow so that my child has something to eat?"

A few tense hours later, Mr. Walesa, who has mastered crises that he cares to remember told the impatient crowd: "I time the authorities must yield. case of need, the entire count will back us."

With that, a cordon of Solidarity workers began separating the crowd from the policemen and a volatile situation was pacified. How long can he keep up this balancing act?

Facing Mr. Stanislaw Ciosek, drab government labour relations minister who attended Solidarity meeting here, Mr. Walesa drew parallels between the Polish party and a husband whose wife (the government) had deceived him. "Sir, the first time she committed adultery the husband may excuse her. The second time it more difficult and the third time happens, sir, the husband does believe a word she tells him and ready to throw her out the window."